THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

SHERIDAN IN THE VALLEY.

ifty Days' Campaigning—The Results of Prudent Generalship—The Test of Merit.

The Richmond *Enquirer* consoles itself for the defeat of Early in the Shenandoah by recalling the fact that Stonewall Jackson marched down the valley and was driven back; that he again advanced and was obliged to retreat; that Sigel marched up and was defeated; and that Hunter, after gaining a complete victory over Jones, and after having penetrated to the defenses of Lynchburg, was also compelled to retrace his steps.

The Richmond journalist draws from his recital of the facts the conclusion that history is again repeating itself in the case of Sheridan, and that it will be his turn to retreat anon. Be this reasoning correct or otherwise, it is worth while to recall the leading events in Sheridan's campaign thus far, that we may see by what line of military action he has hitherto been guided. The same day that Sheridan entered upon his duties as commander in the valley (August 7), General Averill attacked the Rebels at Moorfield, Va., and succeeded in capturing five hundred prisoners. From this date forward, no Rebel force, great or small, has been seen north of the Potomac.

On Monday, the 8th of August, General Sheridan had his preparations in so forward a state as to justify his moving up the valley by an easy advance from Harper's Ferry towards Charlestown. Up to Saturday, the 13th of August, little but skirmishing occurred between the opposing forces, Early making a quiet retreat, evidently having discovered that Sheridan's purpose was simply to press him gently up the valley, feel his strength, and hold himself governed by the facts developed.

Between Saturday night and Sunday morning, the 13th and 14th of August, a band of Mosby's troopers, that had been hanging about Leesburg and in the mountain defiles on Sheridan's left, pounced upon a small supply train near Berryville. The attack was made from the direction of Snicker's Gap, nearly opposite to which the Shenandoah is fordable at two points. The train was some twenty miles in the rear of Sheridan's main army at the time of the attack, and the small force in charge of it was easily overpowered.

On the night of Sunday, the 14th, rumors had reached Sheridan, whose headquarters at the time were near Cedar Creek, some six miles beyond Winchester, that reinforcements had been sent forward to the support of Early by General Lee; that a considerable portion of Longstreet's Corps was moving northward on the east side of the Blue Ridge, and that a flank attack on our left by way of Thoroughfare Gap, was not improbable. General Sheridan, however, deeming it wise to give extra orders respecting the protection of his supply train, with the view, if necessary, of having it sent back to Winchester, determined to move still further up the valley, in order to find out the real strength of his antagonist. The venture cost him something. On Monday, the 15th, the supply train having been meanwhile ordered back, he sent forward a party of five hundred to a point about a mile beyond Strasburg to erect a signal station for the purpose of discovering Early's position on Fisher's Mountain. This force was summarily "gobbled up" by the enemy.

On Tuesday, the 16th, a portion of the force sent forward by Lee to Early's support, consisting of cavalry and infantry, made its appearance at Thoroughfare Gap, the object being to strike a sudden and heavy blow on Sheridan's left flank and rear. The movement, however, was discovered in ample time. Our cavalry engaged the assailing column with admirable skill and dash before it was fairly formed for the attack, and it was soon compelled to retreat with a large loss in prisoners.

At the close of the fight near Thoroughfare Gap, Sheridan finding that Early was strongly intrenched at Fisher's Mountain, and that the gaps in the Blue Ridge presented more opportunities than it was agreeable to contemplate for a repetition of the attacks upon his left, ordered his army to fall back towards Winchester. From that place, after some [illegible] skirmishing, he retired to Perryville and Charlestown. And in this retreat, and the continuing engagements between his rear and Early's advance, five days were consumed. On Sunday, the 21st of August, a severe engagement took place two miles beyond Charlestown, in which our loss was computed at between five and six hundred. The object of the Rebels in bringing on this engagement was to gain possession of Martinsburg; and in this object Early was successful.

From the 21st to the 26th of August there was little to vary the position of the opposing armies. Constant reconnoissances by our cavalry were kept up to enable General Sheridan to ascertain the movements and intent of his adversary. From the 26th to the end of the month, a strict guard was kept upon the fords of the upper Potomac, and whether Early entertained the purpose of repeating his experiments as an invader north of the Potomac or not, such was the vigilance of the watch established by Sheridan, that not a single Rebel ventured to set foot in Maryland. Hagerstown was shelled for a few hours from the south side of the Potomac, but beyond that, Early made no sign or threat of invasion.

On the 2d of September, Averill engaged the Rebels near Martinsburg, and the following day Crook attacked them near Berryville. In both engagements our forces achieved very considerable successes. From this date to the 19th the situation of affairs varied to no considerable degree. It then came out that General Grant had reached Washington from City Point, on his way to the upper Potomac. What transpired in council between the Lieutenant-General and his trusty Executive Lieutenant in the valley, the events of the ten days intervening between the 19th and 29th instant have shown with tolerable distinctness.

At the first of these dates General Sheridan commenced his grand attack on Early's lines at Darkesville on the right, and on the Berryville and Winchester pike, near Opequan creek, on the left. At the latest of these dates Sheridan's victorious army had pursued the demoralized forces of Early for a distance of over one hundred miles from the opening battle-ground, and is heard from to-day beyond Staunton. On Thursday, the 22d, the two corps of Wright and Emory, with Sheridan himself at their head, came up with Early at Fisher's Mountain—defeated him there, scattering his force in every direction, and capturing sixteen pieces of his artillery.

With a parallel column of cavalry, Sheridan's Lieutenant, Torbert, again overtook a portion of the flying remnant at Luray Court House, on Saturday, the 24th, making many prisoners, and driving the fugitive band before it. At 8 o'clock on Monday morning last our main army, under Sheridan himself, entered Staunton, where he is reported, through Rebel sources, engaged in burning and tearing up the railroad track between that point and Waynesboro, on the Gordonsville line.

Such is a brief summary of fifty days' operations in the valley of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan.

Draft Decision.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Provost Marshal-General Fry decides that those persons who paid commutation money in February and March last are exempt for one year from the time they paid the money.

It is raining this morning but it will not delay General Grant's movements.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 29.—Richmond papers of the 28th have been received. They contain the following despatches:—

CHARLESTON, September 23.—Truce communications took place in the harbor to-day. Eighteen Yankee surgeons and chaplains were released by us. A number of women and children were sent on board the Yankee truce steamer.

A clergyman and five soldiers came into our lines to-day. One hundred and fifty boxes of stores and clothing from the United States Sanitary Commission, for Yankee prisoners in our hands, were received and brought to the city.

Our returned prisoners report a recent increase of troops at Hilton Head for New York.

On the 1st of October an exchange of prisoners will take place in the harbor.

DEATHS AT HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 28.—The following Pennsylvania soldiers have died at the Hampton hospital since the last report:—

Mathias Shaffer, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.
Johnson Wallace, 97th Pennsylvania.
Lewis Bush, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.
Robert B. Greer, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery.
George W. Colburn, 85th Pennsylvania.
Captain Lewis Watkins, 85th Pennsylvania.

Also, the following from New Jersey:—
John Brown, 37th New Jersey.
Francis Hendershoes, 11th New Jersey.

THIRD EDITION

Latest from Grant.

MAIN MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.

Heavy Fighting on our Extreme Left.

PROBABLE ADVANCE OF THE WHOLE ARMY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 29.—The United States hospital steamer *George Leary*, arrived here this afternoon from City Point, with about two hundred sick and sixty wounded soldiers from the 10th Army Corps hospital.

They report that heavy firing was heard on our left at 7 o'clock last evening until 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

No results were known at the time the steamer left.

The removal of patients from the front hospitals, as well as other movements now going on, indicate immediate activity with the Army of the Potomac.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The news brought to-day by passengers from City Point who left there yesterday, has been anticipated by the official bulletin.

They mention that on Wednesday night the Rebels made an attack on our advanced intrenchments, in front of Fort Sedgwick, near the Jerusalem road, but were easily repulsed.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 28.—Five deserters came in last night in front of Colonel Russell's Brigade of the 7th Corps, giving themselves up to the colored pickets on the line. These men had been conscripted, and had served out their time, but could not obtain their discharges.

As soon as they found that they would not be forced into our ranks, they made up their minds to desert, expressing their intention to their comrades. This they accomplished, and are now on their way North, under the terms of General Grant's proclamation.

The Rebels seem to have got over their noted antipathy to the colored soldiers. Some time ago they made it a rule to keep up a continual fire whenever these soldiers made their appearance, but now they remain as quiet on that part of the line occupied by the colored troops as at any other point.

When deserters come in, many of them being Virginians, they are always willing to accept food, from whatever source it may come, and they can often be seen sitting on the ground eating with the negroes, and acting towards them as though their skins were as white as their own.

Lieutenant Ames, of Ames' Battery, was killed on Monday by a Rebel sharpshooter. The ball entered his side, and he died almost instantly.

A great deal of firing has been indulged in by both sides, to-day, along the centre and right.

Quite a lively skirmish occurred at dark last evening, while the pickets were being relieved on the centre of the line.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND.

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

DETAILS OF OUR SUCCESS.

Important Results Expected.

REBELS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

RICHMOND TOTALLY UNDEFENDED.

Union Victory on the Weldon Railroad.

REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The important news by the mail steamer *Express*, from City Point, has been anticipated by Grant's despatch of yesterday, but some additional particulars are given of the new movement on Richmond.

Early on Wednesday night General Ord's Corps, the 10th, began to move from their old position to Jones' Neck, on the James river, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river, and immediately began to cross. By midnight the advance guard had succeeded in effecting the crossing in safety, and before daylight the whole corps had crossed without opposition. An advance was immediately ordered, and the intrenchments on Chapin's farm were captured with but little show of resistance.

There appeared to be but few Rebel troops in the intrenchments, and it is thought they had previously been withdrawn either to reinforce Early, or sent to the Weldon railroad, in anticipation of a movement by Grant in that direction, as a feint movement of his had seemed to threaten.

The 18th Corps, under General Birney, advanced about the same time with the 10th Corps, moving from Deep Bottom up to the Newmarket road.

In the intrenchments, most of which they carried with ease, the Rebels appeared to be taken by surprise. Of the subsequent movements of our troops nothing was known at City Point when the steamer left there at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, but all the indications were that both Ord and Birney were progressing without check; and it was believed that from the completeness of the surprise to the enemy, that very important results would be attained before Lee could throw a sufficient force around from Petersburg to confront Grant's advance on the north side of the James.

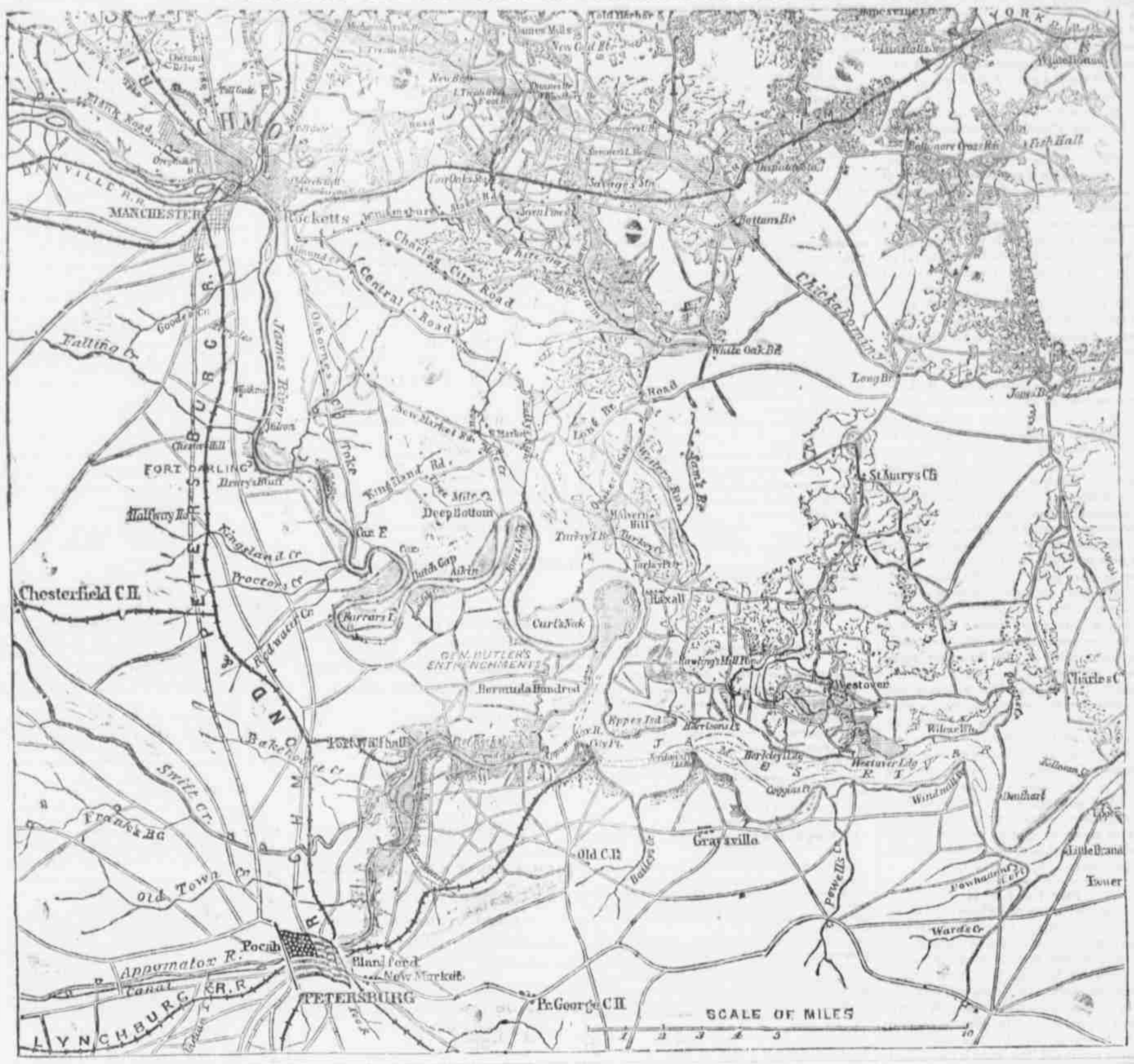
On Wednesday night the Rebels made a furious attack upon our advanced earthworks, on the Jerusalem plank road, in front of Fort Sedgwick. These intrenchments were held by a portion of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, and the enemy was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. These are the works captured from the Rebels several weeks ago, and this is the second unsuccessful attempt they have made to regain them. The *Express* brought up another batch of twenty-five deserters.

General Grant's Movement—Reported Evacuation of Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The news from Grant's army absorbs everything else of interest here to-day. A movement of some kind has been anticipated every day for more than one week. All that is known here of this advance which it is prudent to publish has already been communicated in an official manner. Intense anxiety is manifested to hear more details.

The New Movement on Richmond.

SCENES OF THE VICTORIES OF GENERALS BIRNEY AND ORD.



It is generally believed here that Petersburg has been, or is being evacuated, and that the Rebel troops have fallen back upon the defenses of Richmond. General Grant's tenacious hold upon the Weldon road long since endangered the safety of Petersburg, and it is believed that it at last became absolutely untenable.

Lee's retrograde movement is supposed to have been discovered by General Grant, who promptly executed a rapid demonstration upon his extreme right, with a view to force the defenses of Richmond upon the south side, and, at the same time, lay close to Fort Darling. Now that General Grant is in motion we may expect to hear that he has outmanœuvred Lee, and has gained important positions for his new scene of operations against the Rebel capital.—*World.*

ATTACK ON OUR LEFT ON WEDNESDAY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The Rebel attack of Wednesday night on our position in front of Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem plank road, was successfully resisted by the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division of the 9th Corps, and the troops assailed were commanded by Colonel Russell, of the 28th U. S. Colored Troops. Fort Sedgwick opened upon the Rebels, and accelerated their retreat.

Private Miles O'Reilly admitted to Practice.

Charles C. Halpine, a frequent contributor to the press under the *nom de plume* of Miles O'Reilly, this morning took the oath and signed the roll as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law. He was examined at the close of May term, but has not till now presented himself for admission.—*New York Daily News.*

Arrival of General Banks at New York.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*? arrived at this port this morning. Among the passengers are General Banks and staff.

Latest Southern News

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT HINTED AT.

EVACUATION OF STAUNTON.

ITS CAPTURE BY SHERIDAN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EVACUATION OF STAUNTON—EARLY'S CONTINUED RETREAT.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 27.

Report says the evacuation of Staunton was prepared for on Sunday; but our latest accounts on yesterday give us no news indicating that the town had been abandoned. Early, according to reports deemed reliable, was still in front of the enemy some fourteen miles below Staunton, in the vicinity of Swift Run Gap, having driven back the enemy from his front near Keezletown and Port Republic.

In the confusion about Waynesboro and Staunton, occasioned by movement connected with the army, many curious and often absurd rumors have arisen, and borne to Richmond by flighty passengers, or sent on in anticipation by credulous telegraphists. They have started their legitimate amount of sensation. The latest official news from that quarter is contained in the following:—

HEADQUARTERS, &c., September 26.—To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General Early reports that the enemy advanced against him on the 24th inst. at Newmarket. He fell back to Port Republic.

On the 25th the enemy advanced towards Harrisonburg, his cavalry having probably passed through that place. R. E. LEE.

This laconic report gives us no information of yesterday's operations, of course, and so the rumors must run their course for some hours longer. It is the impression in well informed quarters that this is simply the old valley game being played over again. We trust, then, that the spirit and genius will animate and direct our generals until it is played out.

HEAVY FIRING BEFORE PETERSBURG.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 27.

Some heavy firing has occurred from both sides in the last day or two, without important results.

During Sunday and yesterday bombardment was in progress from our batteries upon the enemy at Dutch Gap.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Macon *Confederate*, after commenting at some length on the propositions for peace tendered by Gen. Sherman, concludes by saying:—

The reply of Governor Brown, we understand, was to this effect:—"Tell General Sherman that I understand him to be only a general of one of the Federal armies, while I am the governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results."

GENERAL FORREST'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 27.

The Yankees in Memphis have it that Forrest has "crossed the line," of course into Tennessee or into North Alabama. If so, says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, a brighter day will soon dawn upon the Confederacy. He of all others is qualified and has the prestige to break and keep broken Sherman's communications and compel him to take up stakes at Atlanta.

The Fort Pillow affair is fresh in the minds of all Yankee garrisons and troops, so that when Forrest is reported advancing their cowardly hearts fail them in anticipation of the doom they certainly expect, and know they so richly deserve. If General Forrest has been turned loose with his invincible band there will be a rattling of the bones, not of the dead, as in the vision of Ezekiel, but among the bones of live Yankees. His pathway will be a valley of death, where the bones will bleach for years after this war shall close. Create him Lieutenant-General, or place the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee under his command without orders, and the legions of Sherman would be fleeing towards Yankeedom, as if pursued by the demon of destruction.

The whole country demands it, looking to him as the great cavalry leader, and marked out for the execution of the decisive work in the rear. He has proven equal to any task or exploit upon which he has consented to enter, whether with a small or large force, and always against odds. Fight with him is to kill and wrench victory from the enemy. In the new field indicated, we believe that he will display his great military genius to more advantage than on any former occasion, and prove a destroying angel to the modern Sennacherib.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 72. Noon 60. One P. M. 61. Wind, N. by W.

POLITICAL.—A meeting of the Union men of this city was held at Concert Hall last evening, for the purpose of expressing devotion to the country and its cause. Resolutions were passed endorsing the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and speeches made by Messrs. John Walsh, George Bexley, A. G. Cattell, Daniel Dougherty, and Frederick Fraley. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one.

The debate between Hon. William D. Kelly and George Northrop was continued last evening, in the presence of a large audience. The interest manifested in these discussions is unabated.

The Republican Invincibles held a meeting at National Hall, Market street, last evening, which was one of the largest that has yet taken place under the auspices of the organization. Mr. Thomas M. Coleman addressed the meeting at considerable length, another company was formed, and officers elected. This evening the Hall will be dedicated, and to-morrow the Invincibles will visit Reading to attend a meeting of the loyal citizens of that city.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—A meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson was held last evening at the Headquarters of the Twenty-fourth Ward Campaign Club. W. E. Lutts, Esq., delivered an able and patriotic address, full of convincing argument, and was followed by the young and talented elocutionist, N. K. Richardson, Esq., whose eloquent and powerful address was received with the greatest enthusiasm. After which, Mr. Morris, of the Glee Club, sang "Our Peace Platform," and "Rally Round the Flag, Boys!" An announcement was made by the President, Mr. Charles Githens, that the Hall would be open every evening of the week during the campaign, and that on Monday evening able and distinguished speakers would be present. Quite a number of the young men of the ward came forward and enrolled their names as members of the Campaign Club.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Margaret Elliot is alleged to be the mistress of a house of bad repute at No. 18 Fayette street. Said house is alleged to be visited at all hours of the night by young and old, who at times create quite a rumpus to the dissatisfaction and discomfort of the neighbors. Several old grey-haired sinners seem to have free access at any time, carrying night-keys which, fortunately for them, but unfortunately for their families, act like a talisman on the door of No. 18. Complaints of these proceedings were made to the police, and yesterday Margaret was taken into custody and held to bail by Alderman Jones.

THE FALL IN PRICES.—The sudden fall in prices has had such an effect upon the markets as will shed a gleam of joy throughout every house in the land. Provision dealers—the biggest factors and the smallest corner grocery men—had to "come down," try as much as they could to keep up prices. Butter fell from sixty cents to fifty in three days; cheese from twenty-five cents to twenty; flour and potatoes, two to three dollars a barrel; meats of all kinds in proportion, though the butchers are a conservative craft, and hold out as long as they can. In families the benefit of the movement have been felt in a way that can be readily appreciated. *Paterfamilias* is not slow to feel the lessened drain on his resources; *materfamilias* is quick to seize and enjoy the pleasure which all women feel in economy of household expense.

To those, though, who live promiscuously at hotels and eating-houses, the fall of prices has not, as yet, brought any perceptible relief. The hotels charge the same as ever, and eating-houses haven't reduced their scale of prices a single cent. A large class of the community are thus treated unfairly. Here is, however, an additional inducement to young men to get married and settled.

That sensitive business, the dry goods trade, was the first to feel the influence of the shock. It would be impossible to give in detail the altered condition of the tariff which was at once adopted in all the leading stores—their stocks are too varied and extensive; but it may be stated, in a general way, that nearly everything was marked down from twenty to twenty-five per cent., and some articles particularly dangerous to hold even lower. The clothing trade more cautiously followed suit. They began with ten to fifteen per cent., but will probably have to make it double that before people are compelled by the change of season to buy their winter raiment. Coal has also fallen from two to three dollars a ton, and the day of jubilee seems about to once more dawn upon us.

THE DRAFT.—The draft will not take place in this city for a few days, there being some delay in properly arranging the credits and getting the machinery in good working order. This delay is fortunate, indeed, for those wards which are still deficient in their quota. The bill to increase the City bounty to $150, an increase of $50, will, we are informed, meet the approval of the Mayor, it having been presented in Councils with his knowledge, and received his sanction at that time. If, with this further inducement, the wards now deficient cannot furnish the number of men required of them they deserve to be drafted.

Our city is deficient about one thousand men, distributed among the First, Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, the other wards having filled their quotas. Of these wards still in arrears, some of them have but very few men to furnish. Of the 1000 men required, more than one-half are due from the First and Seventh Wards of the Second District.

The inducements to volunteer to-day to enter the United States army are greater in this city than in any other, or at any previous time in the history of the Rebellion. A volunteer for one year's service to his country, which he owes at any time without one cent of pay, now receives the following:—

City Bounty..............................$150
Government Bounty............................100
Ward Bounty..............................100
One Year's Pay..............................192

Total..............................$542

That is, a volunteer receives $542 for one year's service; or over *sixteen dollars per week*, besides food, clothing, and medical attendance free. When before, in the history of the whole world, was such pay given to the soldier? Besides this it must be remembered that each member in the family of every volunteer who goes from this city is entitled to a certain weekly payment from the Commission for the Relief of the Families of Volunteers. This included with the $542 will make a total sum of about $1000, which is more than is received by any mechanic, and by many professional men, who are compelled to toil day in and day out, and probably not make much more than one-half of this amount.

The above facts should be kept constantly before the people. Men are now more needed than ever; and, in view of this fact, the authorities are willing to pay for them. Let our deficient wards therefore arouse, and with one proper and united effort the deficiency of the city can be made up in less than a week. We have two organizations in this city yet to fill; one, the Union League Regiment, which wants five hundred more men, in addition to the one thousand now at the seat of war; and the other, Birney's Zouaves, which is filling up rapidly from the country. Four companies were assigned to Philadelphia. These should be furnished at once. No time should be lost. The one thousand men now needed to fill the quota of Philadelphia would of themselves fill a regiment. If four companies for the Zouaves are furnished, it will reduce the quota four hundred men.

THE ORDINANCE granting fifty thousand dollars, passed by Councils at the instance of Professor Saunders yesterday, was signed this morning by the Mayor.

THE BOUNTY FUND IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Last evening, the pupils of the Harrison Girls' Grammar School, Seventeenth Ward, gave a concert in the school building in behalf of the ward bounty fund, and it was a most pleasant and successful affair. The Seventeenth Ward now only requires some 90 men, and the committee are prepared to pay a larger amount to recruits than any other ward, having at present about $12,000 in the treasury.

CURE FOR A FELON.—Take one spoonful of molasses, one ounce of lard, four grains of [illegible], and a gill of cherry-bounce. If that don't make him *throw up* his profession, try Cherry Hill. We don't want any long-haired man, with a "one-horse shay" and hand'-man, to sell this recipe up and down Chesnut street, in the neighborhood of Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price Clothing Store, under the Continental.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."—This is a good motto at all times, but it applies with special force in purchasing sewing machines. For this reason buy the "Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in preference to any other. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and is so pronounced by hundreds of the most prominent families in the city, who now have them in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Numerous families, in various portions of the country, after trying many other machines, have decided that the "Florence" is, beyond comparison, the best family machine in the world.

HAVE YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Sure to please. Life-size Photographs in Oil Colors. Ivorytypes and Cartes de Visite are unequaled.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT IS SUPERIOR TO any other for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. For sale by Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, September 30.—No sales of Bark have been reported.

Cloverseed is quiet. No sales. We quote Timothy at $6·75@7·00 ℘ bush. Sales of Flaxseed are making at $3·20, a decline below yesterday's figures.

In Provisions, no transactions of special note to report.

Cotton continues dull and nominal, at $1·25.

The Flour Market is quiet, there being little or none here to operate in. The stocks are very much reduced, and the demand for export has fallen off. The sales have been confined chiefly to store lots, at $10·25@10·50 for superfine; $10·75@11 for extra; and $11·25@12 for extra family. Rye Flour is held firmly at $10. No sales. Corn Meal is quiet.

The demand for Wheat has been light, and receipts are coming forward more freely. A sale of Western red to arrive of 7000 bushels is reported on secret terms. We quote the article at $2·30@2·35; white ranges from $2·55@2·65. Rye is steady at $1·80@1·83. The stock of Corn is almost exhausted; 1000 bushels mixed Western were disposed of at $1·65. Yellow ranges from $1·68@1·69. Oats are better, and have advanced; 800 bushels new Delaware sold at 90c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky continues dull; small sales at $1·80@1·82.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Flour has declined [illegible]; sales of [illegible] bbls., at $[illegible] for State, $[illegible] for Ohio, and $11[illegible] for Southern. Wheat [illegible] lower; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of [illegible] bbls. at $41@42. Lard and Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, [illegible]; Cumberland preferred, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; [illegible]; Michigan Southern, [illegible]; New York Central, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Coal, [illegible]; Reading, [illegible]; Hudson River, [illegible]; Canton Co., [illegible]; Virginia 6s, [illegible]; Missouri 6s, [illegible]; Erie, [illegible]; One-Year Certificates, [illegible]; Treasury 7 3-10s, [illegible]; Five-Twenty Coupons, [illegible]; do registered, [illegible]; Coupon 6s, [illegible]; do registered, [illegible]; Gold, [illegible].

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque [illegible], Gregory, Southwest Pass, Workman & Co.
Schr Goodspeed, Baxter, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Y. Sharp, McElwee, 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Sons of Malta, Ford, 4 days from Baltimore, with mdse to Powers & Weightman.
Schr A. S. Cannon, Simmons, 3 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. McCoy, Johnson, 2 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Alexander (whaler), of Provincetown, was spoken 20th inst., latitude 34 50, longitude 74½, with 100 barrels whale and 50 barrels sperm oil—all well.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., September 28.—Steamship America, a large steamer, from New York for Washington; brig S. D. Hart, with ice for Norfolk; schrs J. C. Patterson, for Port Royal; N. B. T. Thompson, for Hatteras Inlet; Saco, and J. C. Henry, for Newbern, all from Philadelphia; Newport, from New York for Berlin; T. E. French, from Washington; Mary Emily, for Fortress Monroe, both from New York; and Emily Orr, loaded with goods from wreck of ship J. Smith, are at the Breakwater this afternoon. Wind SW.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, September 30.

The Stock Market is very dull and depressed this morning, and prices have declined.

In Government securities there is very little doing, and prices are lower. 5-20s sold at 103, coupons off; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 107; and 7·30s at 109.

There is very little doing in Railroad shares, and prices have fallen off; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 69½, which is a decline; and Reading at 60·94, which is also lower; 150 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 17 for Catawissa common; and 32¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

New City 6s sold for 103, which is a decline.

City Passenger Railway stocks continue very dull. Green and Coates sold at 33; 69 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Arch; 11 for Race and Vine; and 26½ for Girard College.

Coal Oil shares are dull and lower, with sales of Irving to notice at 7½; Mineral Oil at 2½; Rock at 4⅛; Perry at 4½; McClintock at 6½; Dalzell at 9⅝; and Noble and Delameter at 12¾.

Canal shares are also very dull and rather lower, with sales of Lehigh Navigation at 80; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common 36¾ for preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue quiet, and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales; 162 was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 28½ for Mechanics'; 41 for Penn Township; 85 for Western; 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 37 for Consolidation.

Gold is very dull and rather lower this morning. Speculators who are holding high cost gold are struggling hard to reduce their losses; the market at any point over 200 per cent. is very difficult to sustain; opening at 190½, advanced and sold at 192¾ at 11 o'clock; fell off and sold at 192 at 12; and 191½ at 12½. Market weak.

The Money Market continues rather tight; but the demand is limited at about former rates. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 9@12 per cent.

A new counterfeit of the fifty-cent postal currency—not the fractional currency—is in circulation. The face of the note is printed in paler ink than the genuine, and may easily be detected; but the back is a good imitation, and calculated to deceive. Those who are employed to pass them always present them with the back up.

A despatch from Washington says the subscriptions reported in Washington on Wednesday to the seven-thirty currency loan are stated to have been $1,229,000, making a total of more than forty-three millions subscribed to this loan.

—Cotton merchants may be interested to know that, under the law of July, 1864, regulating trade with the rebellious States, the following agents have been appointed:—Messrs. Ellery, of New York, at Memphis; Green Adams, of Kentucky, at Nashville; Cutler, of Maine, at New Orleans. A new code of regulations, more liberal in character, has been prepared, and will soon be issued by the Treasury Department.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 30.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

400 sh Corn Planter...	4½	100 sh Read. R. R...b5	61⅝
100 sh Densmore....c	9½	400 sh do......b10	61
300 sh Reading R...b5	61	500 sh Fulton Coal...c	8
300 sh do.........c	60⅞	500 sh do......b30	8½
200 sh do.........	61	[illegible] sh McClintock.....	6¾
200 sh do......s30	61	1500 sh Bruner....[illegible]	1½

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 U S 5-20's.........	104	122 sh Lehigh C & N..	80
$1400 City 6s, new..	101	25 sh Penna RR.....	69½
$1000 C & A 6s, '75...	104	100 sh Reading R....[illegible]	[illegible]
400 sh Mineral Oil...	2½	30 sh Green & Coates	30
100 sh Irwin Oil......	7½	50 sh McClintock....	6½
400 sh Rock Oil......	4⅛	100 sh Dalzell Oil..b10	9⅝
200 sh Perry Oil.....	4½	60 sh Noble & Del....	12¾
200 sh do..........	4½		

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M..........190½ 12 M..............192
11 A. M..........192¾ 1 P. M..............191½

Market dull, but weak.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold....................	190	194
American Silver, ¼'s and ½'s......	170	..
Dimes and Half Dimes..........	165	..
Spanish Quarters................	160	..
Penn. Currency..................	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange..............	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal......	8	8¼	Seneca Oil........	1¼	1½
Big Mountain Coal.	6½	7	Oceanic Oil.......	⅞	1¼
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	16	17	Franklin Oil.......	..	1
Green Mt. Coal....	5	5½	Howe's Eddy Oil..	1	1·03
N. Carbondale	1½	2½	Irwin Oil	7¼	7½
New Creek........	1	1⅛	Pope Farm Oil....	..	1
Feeder Dam Coal.	¾	1	Densmore..........	10½	10¾
Clinton Coal......	1	1¼	Dalzell Oil.........	9⅝	9¾
Butler Coal.......	..	3	McElheny	7½	7¾
American Kaolin..	..	3	Roberts Oil.........	2	..
Penn Mining.......	..	12½	Olmstead...........	2¾	3
Connecticut	½	¾	Noble & Delamater.	13	14
Excelsior Oil......	1½	1¾	Petroleum Centre.	4	4¼
Big Tank........	[illegible]	2¾	Egbert.............	2·94	3
Continental	..	2½	Rock Island	1	1¼
Fairmount...........	2	3	Allegheny River..	..	1½
Oil Creek..........	4½	5	Curtin	5·63	5¾
Maple Shade Oil..	16½	17	Phila & Oil Creek..	1¾	1⅞
McClintock Oil....	6⅞	7½	Bull Creek.........	4½	4¾
Pennsylvania Pet.	..	3	Germania..........	1¼	1½
Perry Oil..........	4½	4¾	Corn Planter.......	4·41	4½
Mineral Oil...	2½	3	Briggs.............	3½	4
Keystone Oil......	1	2	Rock Oil	4⅛	5
Venango Oil.......	¾	1	Tarr Farm........	2½	3¼
Union Petroleum..	2½	2¾	Globe..............	..	2
Beacon Oil.......	..	2			

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregates of their last weekly statements:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
N. Y., Sept. 24.	$185,551,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,147,197	$144,554,855
Phila., Sept. 26.	41,832,955	[illegible]	2,610,8[illegible]	31,53[illegible]
Boston, Sept. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,279,900	[illegible]
Total........	$280,713,[illegible]	[illegible]	17,017,8[illegible]	202,876,[illegible]
Last week....	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,165,[illegible]	[illegible]

Decrease in loans..............................$4,841,651
Decrease in specie..............................[illegible]
Decrease in circulation..............................127,177
Decrease in deposits..............................4,138,[illegible]

—The following are the shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad during the week ending Sept. 29, 1864:—

	Week.	Previously.	Total.
1864.........	8,236 tons.	286,556 tons.	294,792 tons.
1863.........	8,735 "	238,299 "	247,034 "
Decrease...	499 "	......	......
Increase...	....	48,257 "	47,758 "

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls..............................11,450
Wheat, bushels..............................45,900
Corn, do..............................13,150
Oats, do..............................32,920

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls..............................1050
Refined, bbls..............................2840

—Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad:—

	Tons.
For the present week..................	67,791
Same week last year..................	72,632
Decrease..................	4,841

—Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week..................	23,834
Same week last year..................	20,268
Increase..................	3,566

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The Dry Goods sales to-day were without special interest. Wilmerdings & Mount had a sale of French goods. Fancy French flannels sold for 86c., which last week sold for 95c. Colored flannels 70@75c., which recently brought from 95c. to $1. The sale of shawls was remarkably low, some descriptions selling in the market for $50, bringing only $27·50. Tartan shawls, $5 to $8·50. Prices, on the average, were not so good as on yesterday. Messrs. Wilmerdings, Hoguet & Co. had a lot of white goods and silks. The sale comprised French, English, and Belgian goods, and prices were from 10 to 20 per cent. lower. Lyons Taffetas sold at $1·52 against $1·78 last week. The sale included many very select descriptions of goods. Messrs. Haggerty & Co. had a large sale of ribbons, the importation of Soleliac Freres. The lots offered were of good quality, but brought only moderate prices. The decline in prices ranged from 10 to 15 per cent."

—The following were the quotations of American securities in London on the 13th inst.:—

Maryland 5 ℘ cent..............................	65	[illegible]	68
Virginia State 5 ℘ cent..............................	45	[illegible]	48
Do. 6 ℘ cent..............................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & G. W. N.Y. sec., '80, 1 m. 7 ℘ cent.	72	[illegible]	74
Do. do. 2d mort. 1881..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania 1st mortgage, 1877..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	74
Do. 2d mortgage, 1882..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie shares, $100 (all paid)..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 7 ℘ cent preferred (all paid)..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 4th mortgage..............................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 5th mortgage..............................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent., 1875..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. $100 shares ([illegible] paid)..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. do. (all paid)..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds..............	100	[illegible]	102
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent., 1865..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent., 1872..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania R.R. bonds, 2d m, 6 ℘ ct. con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. $50 shares..............................	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Evening Telegraph
A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.
OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 12 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

THE REBELLION AND THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It may now reasonably be hoped that the war is rapidly drawing to its close in the only manner and on the only basis on which it ought to be concluded. We are likely to make peace a necessity with the Rebels, which they cannot, if they would, postpone longer. No peace but that would be valuable, either to them or to us. The purpose of the Government should be to use this war for the teaching of a lesson that will, if rightly learned, effectually make rebellion an impossibility in this land hereafter. This ought to be the last civil war to afflict this Republic, and it will be if the power of the nation to suppress so formidable an insurrection as that of the South is energetically and perseveringly put forth, and shown to be entirely adequate to the emergency.

But the Rebellion must be conquered by arms if that issue is hoped for. It must be quelled by virtue of the coercive power of the nation, if the nation would vindicate its authority, and thereby avert a recurrence of the calamity. Better far have a protracted and expensive struggle now, in order to maintain the dignity and supreme sway of the Federal Constitution, than by weakly treating and compromising with treason at this time, encourage it to repeat its folly and wickedness in the future.

Those who urge an armistice and a Convention of the States, to confer about the terms of a pacification before the Rebels will confess themselves subdued and brought under by compulsion, profess to make such propositions for the sake of humanity and civilization. And yet every man of sense and honesty must see that any such concession to the Rebellion, at this precise stage or crisis of it, would be, in effect, false leniency to the insurgents themselves, as well as gross infidelity and injustice to the national character and welfare.

A father, in dealing with a fractious child is sometimes obliged to be cruel in order to be kind. Governments must occasionally deal with their refractory subjects in the same manner, and upon the same salutary principle of paternal benevolence. If the child is not properly chastised, but is allowed to get the upper hand, it will certainly lose all respect for parental authority; and if a rebellion, from a foolish disposition to tamper with it on some false hypothesis of pity and clemency, is permitted to dictate the conditions on which it will lay down its arms, the spirit of revolt and revolution will be temporarily conciliated, and left liable to break out again on the first new provocation or opportunity.

The Government, indeed, has a double duty to perform in the prosecution of this war. It has first a duty to itself, which consists in the perfect vindication of its power and authority. Secondly, it owes a duty to those misguided Rebels, whom it will be the truest mercy and benefaction to teach, not only the fearful crime, but the amazing futility and insanity of attempting to break up the whole fabric of civil order by a wild and mad insurrection of a comparatively few disaffected States and people.

This, no doubt, is a truth which Mr. Jefferson Davis and his followers will be slow to apprehend; and it may take some hard blows, often repeated, to overcome their sad obtuseness as respects their folly and vincibility. But the lesson must be taught, in spite of the dulness or the obstinacy of the pupils; and when the work is once fairly accomplished, the result will be better for master and scholar alike, than any possible consequences that could flow from failure. In this view of the matter, then, let the war go on until the Rebellion is subjugated.

WEEK-DAY MUSIC ON SUNDAY.

A variety of musical entertainments are given in every considerable town during each week of the year, save when the strong summer sun is blazing away with his utmost fury. Here in Philadelphia we are fortunate enough to have an extensive and splendid building devoted to music. Unless the times are unprecedentedly tight and lugubrious, we can go thither, and, seated on soft velvet and surrounded by all sorts of beauties, can listen to sweet sounds.

We can put on an exceedingly critical countenance over scientific, sublime, and unintelligible compositions. We can yet gradually worked up to a fearful pitch of excitement in watching the *prima donna* cross her arms over her chest, and raise herself aloft, while she executes a brilliant flight of *la-las*. We can keep time with our hands and feet to some simple, appreciable air. We can lose ourselves in admiration of the extraordinary noises produced by the singers. Concerts are of incessant occurrence, if opera is wanting. We can listen to the same indefinitely extended trilling at those rather stupid affairs—to the same shrill high notes, and rumbling low notes, and jarring loud notes. Piano-fortes are not uncommon household appendages. In the absence of either opera or concert, we can lavish our muscular strength on those delightful instruments (of torture, how often!), and indulge in the most approved modern vocalization while seated at the same. Surely, there is no lack of music—gay, lively, romantic sentimental, abstract, thrilling, cheering. We go singing or whistling, or humming spasmodically, about our week-day work.

We think it will be very generally acknowledged that when the Sabbath day arrives, there should be an entire change in the style of our music. On a holy day it must occur to every sensible mind that light, gay songs are not precisely proper. When we go to church we go to forget the world. We want to shut ourselves away from sight of the dazzling, tiresome masquerade. We desire to raise our thoughts above the houses built of stone, and the streets paved with bricks, and to fix them on purer, brighter scenes. Once in every seven days it seems sensible, nay, absolutely necessary, to breathe an untainted air, and to strive to be made better and happier creatures.

Do we want to hear the same old sounds of the opera-house, concert-room, and parlor? Are we tickled when the organist slily introduces little gems from Verdi, and Donizetti, and Rossini, and Bellini, and Auber, and Flotow, into his voluntaries and symphonies? Does it rejoice us to hearken unto a male chorister, or a female chorister, indulging in an elaborate solo before service, or to go away from the church to a lively measure? Surely none of these things are right. Why, the very birds seem to understand the meaning of the solemn hush of the blessed day of rest, and pipe not so cheerily or boisterously as on other days. Alas! what is the truth about a great deal of our modern church music?

We go to some superb sanctuary, sumptuously fitted up. There are voluptuous cushions and carpets in the fashionable pews. There is heavy gilding on the prayer-books and hymn-books. Everything is agreeably suggestive of the good things of life. The elegant congregation having dropped in and spent a few moments in serious reflection on what each other has on, and where it was bought, and how much it cost, a few notes are sounded on the huge wind instrument, and forthwith a scientific solo is labored through by one of the salaried praisers of God, or else the entire vocal forces unite in a diversified and sprightly anthem. Awfully grave words are trilled and jerked out in precisely the same method we have recently enjoyed so hugely at the Academy of Music or Musical Fund Hall.

Between prayers and sermon there is considerable performance on the organ. This is by no means of a sober and religious character. We detect a snatch from *Traviata*, or a strain from the last new song. The organist occasionally indulges his playful fancy, and educes sharp, quick, eccentric sounds from the machine. When the services are concluded, we go crushing down the aisles, listening to the gossip and chat of the worshippers, while from the organ-loft there issues merry strains, in jig or galop time. We dance home, quite enlivened, utterly oblivious of sermon and solemnity. Sad this, but particularly true.

In fact, we find people urging each other to go to a certain church, for "they have such lovely music their," or "Miss So-and-so sings so sweet," or "Mr. Thump is such a *splendid* organist." The congregations of some of our fashionable churches never dream of devotion while they sit enraptured by the delicious efforts of the paid performers. This every-day music, now, in the house of God, is a monstrosity, a sacrilege. Surely, we get enough of the melodies of the world in six days. And although we be not members of any religious association, we would infinitely prefer to listen to simple, unadorned, old-fashioned praise, than to suffer the infliction of sedate arias and hypocritical jigs.

THE LAST DAY.

We trust that every one whose eye falls on this paragraph, and who has not been assessed, will give immediate attention to this vital subject. And we urge that no man will take it for granted that his name is on the Assessor's list, but that every loyal citizen will verify the fact by a personal examination. We have heard of several cases of the grossest carelessness in the registry of voters, not to call it by a harsher name, and the stake is too important to be left to hazard.

The Assessors sit from 3 o'clock this afternoon until 9 o'clock this evening in their respective wards. This is the last chance. Do not neglect it.

Thirty-Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, before Petersburg, Va., September 25, 1864.—General Orders No. 31.—The 37th New Jersey Volunteers, on the 28th inst., will leave for Trenton, N. J., reporting to the Superintendent of recruiting service of that State, to be mustered out of service at the expiration of its enlistment.

The Major-General Commanding cannot part with this regiment of "one hundred days men," without expressing his gratification and satisfaction with their conduct. They have endured fatigue, encountered the Rebel foe like good soldiers, and have gained the esteem of the veterans of this Corps.

He is confident that when they return to New Jersey, a State that has furnished such soldiers as Kearney, Mott, and Torbert, they will continue to sustain the veterans they have left at the front doing what Sherman advised, "fighting this out like men."

The Major-General Commanding will be pleased to assist the commanding officer of this regiment in reorganizing it, to aid in the finale of the Rebellion, in conjunction with this Corps.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation. By command of
Major General D B Birney.
Ed. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Early.—A classical and patriotic correspondent sends us the following:—

"Let the Rebels sing their 'Jubal Early'—we will sing *Jubilate*."

On the same topic a contemporary says, that "this is the year of Jubal E."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Stephen Girard's Gig.—Mr. E. C. Knight has presented to the city the gig formerly owned by Stephen Girard. The gift was accepted, and will be placed on the Girard College property.

Increased Accommodation.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased the market-house on Tenth street, below Market, which building will be used in connection with the depot at Eleventh and Market streets. During next month the passenger depot will be transferred to the Twenty-fourth Ward, when passenger cars will carry passengers to the depot at that point.

Salaries.—Warrants for the payment of the salaries of School Teachers will be issued as follows:—On Monday, from the Twenty-fifth to the Seventeenth Section, inclusive; on Tuesday, from the Sixteenth to the Ninth Section, inclusive; on Wednesday, from the Eighth to the First Section, inclusive. The warrants will be withheld from all sections where quarterly reports are not returned to the office before the first proximo.

New Ticket.—At a meeting last night the following ticket was placed in nomination by the citizens of the Fifth Ward, the previous ticket having been withdrawn in compliance with the request of the citizens of that ward irrespective of party:—For Aldermen, A. Wilson Henszey and James McGahen; for Constables, Richard H. Paul and William Clark; for School Directors, E. J. Kenney, S. Tustin Eldridge, Collins West, John Cassin, and George Fried.

Increased Bounty.—An ordinance passed City Councils yesterday authorizing the payment of a bounty of $50, in addition to the $400, to each of one thousand men who shall enlist and be credited to the deficient wards in the city. It was done on the application of Professor Saunders. The ordinance yet remains to be signed by the Mayor before it will take effect.

Assault and Battery on a Woman.—Two brothers, named Martin and Jacob Distall, were arrested in Chesnut Hill a night or two since, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon the wife of the former. The accused were drunk, and beat the poor woman in a most shameful manner. They were held to answer by Alderman Good.

A Colored man, named Joseph Russell, was committed this morning by Alderman White, in default of $2000 bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery.

Cricket.—The match between the St. George Club, of New York, and the Young America, of this city, resulted in the success of the Philadelphians by the following score:—

YOUNG AMERICA.	Runs.	ST. GEORGE.	Runs.
First innings	46	First innings	31
Second innings (four wickets to fall)	19	Second innings	30
Total	65	Total	61

To-day the Young Americans will play a match with the Willow Club, of Brooklyn, at Bedford, Long Island.

New School Houses.—The ordinance creating a loan of $1,000,000 for the erection of new school-houses, &c., was reported in Common Council yesterday, and passed that body. An amendment by the Committee on Schools, reducing the appropriation to the Fifth Section, $5000; Eighth Section, $10,000; Eleventh Section, $[illegible]; Twentieth Section, $5000; and the Twenty-fourth Section, $5000; and adding the total amount, $35,000, to the appropriation to the Twentieth Section, was adopted.

Reckless Driving.—A little care on the part of city railway conductors and drivers would do much to prevent many of the accidents that are daily reported. Where two companies make use of the same road, there is more or less competition, which leads to the most dangerous practices, and daily jeopardizes the lives of hundreds. On the Eighth street road the conductors of the yellow cars are extremely anxious to reach Walnut street before the green car turns in, so as to be able to deprive the other of ten or twenty cents' worth of passengers within a few squares. The speed at which the cars of these two companies are driven when nearing the intersection at Eighth and Walnut is fearful. Already a number of serious accidents have occurred, solely on account of drivers being unable to check quickly enough the speed of their horses, and the escapes from collision are to be attributed more to good luck than good management.

The City Debt.—While a highway bill was under discussion in Select Council yesterday, the Democrats, as usual, took occasion to taunt the opposition in regard to the daily increasing debt of the city, which at the present time, they argue, reaches over forty millions of dollars. In answer to such a charge, Mr. Sewring read a statement prepared in the Controller's Office, showing that the loans and warrants issued amounted to $29,236,603, to which there are offsets amounting to $23,418,818. These offsets are loans in sinking fund, cash in sinking fund, property and stocks, gas-works, city wharves, tobacco warehouse, &c. This gives $6,817,774·45 of city debt not represented by property of any kind. To the amount of credits above given, is to be added the value of the public buildings, police stations, school houses, and their grounds, public squares and lots of ground from which no revenue is derived.

Arrival of Coastwise and Foreign Vessels.—The following will exhibit the arrivals of coastwise and foreign vessels at this port during the month of September:—

FOREIGN.

Ships	7	Brigs	29
Barques	11	Schooners	19
			67

COASTWISE.

Ships	2	Sloops	851
Barques	8	Steamers	119
Brigs	14	Barges	15
Schooners	836	Boats	1701
			3845

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

Peace Overtures from Governor Brown.

Washington, September 29.—There is reason to believe that General Sherman has received overtures from Governor Brown and Vice-President Stephens, looking towards the readmission of Georgia into the Union on the basis of her abandoning the war and seceding from the Confederacy, and submitted them to the Government here. Jeff. Davis' presence in Macon is thought to be in reference to this matter.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $5 per share. Subscription price $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within one mile of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we anticipate it will produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds.

At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Eureka Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day." There is great excitement on the subject in the vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent.

Married.

JENKINS—TURNER.—On the morning of the 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Suddards, Mr. J. STEWART JENKINS to Miss MAGGIE, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard H. Turner, all of this city.

KNOWLES—URIE.—In Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. John F. Chaplain, on Thursday morning, September 29th, 1864, Mr. JAMES G. KNOWLES, Jr., of New Castle, Del., and Miss ELLA M., daughter of Rev. William Urie, of Philadelphia. No cards.

ROBESON—MARTIN.—On the 29th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, DANIEL S. ROBESON to JENNIE C., daughter of the late Melford M. Martin.

Died.

CRANE.—On Monday, the 26th instant, WILLIAM E. CRANE, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and the members and leaders of the Childrens' Progressive Lyceum are invited to attend his funeral. Services at Sansom Street Hall, to commence at 2½ P. M. on Sunday.

DONOHUGH.—Suddenly on the 27th instant, MARY E., wife of John J. Donohugh, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 367 Brown street, on Sunday afternoon, October 2d, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanic's Cemetery.

EAGLE.—On Wednesday, the 28th inst., MARY KATIE, daughter of Jerome and Mary A. T. Eagle, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from their residence, Falls road, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FREDERICKS.—On the 29th inst., MARGARET, wife of Isaac Fredericks, in the 58th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HOOKEY.—On the 28th inst., ROSE E., wife of Anthony C. HOOKEY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2253 Frankford road, below Cumberland, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's.

HOFFMANN.—On the 28th inst., G. A. HOFFMANN.

His male friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1966 Mount Vernon street, on Saturday next, October 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—On the 28th inst., SAMUEL H. MILLER, in the 3[illegible]d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 555 Marshall street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown.

RAMSEY.—On Thursday morning, the 29th instant, HARRY G., son of James M. and Sarah D. Ramsey, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, N. E. corner of Seventh and Oxford streets, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STEDMAN.—On the 29th inst., in her 18th year, MARY COWELL, youngest daughter of Hunter and Marion Stedman.

WILSON.—On the 27th instant, of Gastritis, ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 516 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon, October 1st, at 3 o'clock.

WATERMAN.—Near Bordentown, N. J., on September 27th, 1864, Lieutenant CHARLES DOUGLAS WATERMAN, United States Corps Engineers, in the 22d year of his age, a member of the late graduating class at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and son of the late Colonel Albert G. Waterman, of Philadelphia. [Loudon county and Rockingham county (Virginia) papers please copy.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 44 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
au3-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au30-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Silk Brocatelles,
[illegible]
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
French and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch Street,
Above Seventh.
I HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,
S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
Under U. S. Telegraph Office.
OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw 1m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Opening Day.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open on Saturday, October 1, an elegant assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Hats and Caps.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.—Philadelphia, September 14, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 4th of October next, for any portion of the whole of One Million Dollars ($1,000,000) of Obligations, as part of a new loan authorized by acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October, of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage of the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The bidders of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay an amount accepted by monthly instalments of ten per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.
EDWIN WALTER, Treasurer.

Fine Old Sherry—
Unsurpassed in this city.
Just received by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!
STECK & CO'S
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
DECKER BROS
PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE OIL COMPANIES.
THE COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICE CURRENT
OF
TO-MORROW
Will contain a full list of all the
OIL COMPANIES,
Their Capital Stock, Assets, Prices, &c. It*

CROSS-EYE CARICATURES!
CROSS-EYE CARICATURES!!
CROSS-EYE CARICATURES!!
PHOTOGRAPHED BY AN ARTIST AFFLICTED WITH
POLITICAL STRABISMUS.
Suited to the views of both Parties. New Views constantly seen with both eyes.
Whoso hath a fancy for the
UNADULTERATED QUEER
Let him venture 15 cents on a single card. Orders filled for the trade at two days' notice.
ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION.
Published by
L. H. STEPHENS, Agent,
No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Beautiful Emblems of LINCOLN and McCLELLAN, in Gilt Ovals, for the trade or Clubs. 9-30-2t

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker,
au25-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MARK HASSLER & CO.'S
PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOMS, No. 211 S. EIGHTH Street, below Walnut. 9-27-6t*

WINDOW SHADES
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET
NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS,
AT THE MANUFACTURERS
No. 723
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET
PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS
TO-NIGHT (Friday), September 30, 1864.
THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
King James V....EDWIN ADAMS
[illegible]....Mr. Carden
[illegible]....Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]....Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]....Miss A. Graham
Preceded by which the Drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSION
Sir Edward Darleigh....EDWIN ADAMS
Lucy Vere....Miss A. Graham
MONDAY—VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
A CARD.—Owing to the great success of the last Concerts, given by the Associated Artists of the Italian Opera, Comprising
Mme. FORINI WHITING, Signor STEFANI,
Signor TESTA, Signor AMODIO,
Musical Director and Conductor....Mr. S. BEHRENS
and in order to comply with the requests of several distinguished ladies and numerous citizens, the Manager has the honor to give positively
THE LAST GRAND CONCERT
On MONDAY EVENING, October 3, 1864.
When an entirely new and exceedingly brilliant programme will be performed.
Admission 50c. Reserved Seats 50c. extra. Reserved seats to be obtained at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets, commencing Saturday, October 1, at 9 A. M.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert commences at 8. 9-30-3t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—GRAND STEREOPTICON.
STEREOPTICON.
STEREOPTICON.
TOUR OVER THE WORLD.
TOUR OVER THE WORLD.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The Marvellous Illusion of
THE GHOST!
THE GHOST!
And other special Novelties.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 9-29-3t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
GROVER & SINN....Lessees and Managers.
Positively the last week of Miss SUSAN DENIN.
Positively the last week of the SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD. This beautiful sensation drama has created the most intense furor, crowding the Theatre nightly with our most intellectual and refined citizens.
The performance will conclude with a new and very laughable comedietta, entitled EASY SHAVING. Introducing Miss Effie Germon, Mr Walter Lennox, and James F. Sherry.
Doors open at 7. Commence quarter before 8 o'clock.
FIFTH Grand Family Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at the reduced prices, when the SEA OF ICE; OR A THIRST FOR GOLD, will be performed.

CHRIST REJECTED.
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'oeuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance 25 cents—season tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania will commence at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminate MONDAY, October 10, 1864.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.
Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Each game is to be 500 Points, Caroms.
PUSH SHOTS DISCARDED.
The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—[illegible], E. J. Plunkett, H. W. Hewes, C. Bird, J. Palmer, J. W. Montgomery, R. T. Ryall, Victor Estephe, Messrs. Kavanagh, Phelan, Goldthwait, Foster, and other prominent players are expected to be present.
Single Admission, 50 cents.
Season Tickets, secured seats, $5.
To be had at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.
R. T. RYALL, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and VICTOR ESTEPHE, Committee of Arrangements. 9-26-6t*

MILITARY NOTICES.

BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—HEADQUARTERS, No. 503 CHESNUT Street, below Sixth. This Regiment will be organized as Sharpshooters, and will be under the command of Major J. C. Briscoe, a member of Major-General Birney's staff, who has received authority from the General and State Governments to recruit the organization.
HIGHEST CASH GOVERNMENT, CITY, AND WARD BOUNTIES
Paid immediately on the mustering of any man into the regiment, at the headquarters No. 503 CHESNUT street.
COMMITTEE.
George J. Richardson, Colonel Wetherill Lea,
Hon. Wm. Millward, D. S. Winebrener,
O. W. Davis, John W. Everman,
John Thornley, C. F. Schneider,
Jos. F. Tobias, H. W. Arnold,
Benjamin Bullock, Alfred Adcock. 9-27-12t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street,
between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. au6

SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, ESQ.—DEAR Sir:—The undersigned members of the National Union Party of the Tenth Ward, dissatisfied with the nomination of EDWIN V. MACHETTE, as a candidate for the position of member of Common Council of said Ward, and determined under no circumstances to vote for him, earnestly solicit you, in whom we have confidence, to allow your name to be used as an independent candidate for that office, believing that your faithful discharge of the duties thereof, of which you were an honorable member from this ward for nearly six years, entitle you to the confidence of the electors, and your acceptance of this application would be gratefully acknowledged by your
Obedient servants,
EDWARD GRATZ,
GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND,
SAMUEL MOORE,
S. F. HANSELL,
WM. F. HANSELL,
F. A. ADAMS,
R. S. JOHNSON,
GEORGE F. PARKER,
ISAAC S. FOGG,
O. H. WILSON,
JACOB F. HAND,
S. A. COYLE,
BENJ. S. JANNEY, Jr.,
THOS. COWPER,
WM. WATSON,
J. RAYMOND CLAGHORN,
J. R. RITTER,
THOMAS J. POTTS,
WILLIAM H. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ALLEN,
MARSHALL GARRIGUES,
BENJAMIN TAYLOR,
R. FRANK TAYLOR,
JOHN AGNEW,
D. WEBSTER CHANDLER,
WILLIAM W. WHITAKER,
GEORGE W. STEEVER,
WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
FREDERICK PAXSON,
C. K. KEENEY,
ELISHA TRACEY,
DAVID H. WHITEMORE,
WALTER C. WHITEMORE,
And many others.
Philadelphia, September 28, 1864.

To Messrs. Edward Gratz, George H. Roberts, Joseph B. Townsend, Thomas J. Potts, Robert S. Johnson, and others:—

Gentlemen:—Your kind letter of the 28th instant, inviting me to become the independent candidate for the position of Common Council, of the Tenth Ward, has been received. Embracing, as it does, the names of so many of my friends and ardent advocates of the National Union Party, and with the confidence therein expressed, derived from my former official course, I cordially accept the nomination, and will, if elected, endeavor to justify their confidence by an honest and faithful discharge of the duties thereof, to the best of my judgment and ability.
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL.
Philadelphia, September 29, 1864.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.
A term will commence
OCTOBER 3, 1864.
The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture-Room by the
Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

CAMPAIGN BADGES, EMBLEMS, Medals, Pins.
All the best patterns, at lowest rates. New styles constantly arriving.
W. TILLER,
It No. 32 S. FOURTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
By invitation of the LEAGUE,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,
WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC
ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
The Ladies are especially invited to attend. 9-30-3t

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
HAVE ENGAGED
NATIONAL HALL
FOR THE PRESENT CANVASS, AND PROPOSE A
DEDICATION
Of it to the purposes of the Campaign,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.
The following named gentlemen have consented to address the audience:—
Ex-Governor Pollock, Colonel William B. Mann,
David Paul Brown, William L. Dennis,
A. W. Benedict, William S. Peirce,
Joseph T. Thomas, Frank Wells,
Richard L. Ashhurst, James A. Freeman,
John D. Watson, Edwin H. Coates,
D. E. Warriner, Rev. G. Collins.
The public are cordially invited to be present.
GEORGE INMAN RICHE,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM L. FOX, JR., SECRETARY. It

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
THIS EVENING,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
By invitation of the
UNION LEAGUE,
THE
HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
OF NEW JERSEY,
CAPTAIN COLHOUN,
OF KENTUCKY,
And other distinguished Speakers,
WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC
ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CANVASS.
The Ladies are especially invited to attend. It

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1864.

At a Special Meeting of the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia held this day, the death of JOHN B. MYERS, Esq., a Vice-President of the League, was announced by the Chair, and, on motion of Horace Binney, Jr., Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League of Philadelphia have learned with sincere sorrow the death of JOHN B. MYERS, Esq., a Vice-President of the League, and who, from its foundation, took an earnest and liberal part in promoting its prosperity.

Resolved, That in Mr. MYERS the country has lost a most loyal and faithful citizen, the community a member of the purest integrity, and the poor a friend of warm heart and open hand, whose memory will long be cherished in the city in which he died, respected, beloved, and lamented.

Resolved, That the Directors of the Union League, on behalf of its members, tender to the bereaved family of Mr. MYERS their most sincere sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city.

9-30-1t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, National Hall, Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.
ORDERS No. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at their Headquarters on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of going to READING, Pa., to participate in the demonstration to be held there on that evening.

II. Tickets can be procured of the Treasurer, at the Hall, to-day and to-morrow. Price of which will be one dollar and eighty cents ($1.80) for the excursion.

III. The equipments will be ready for distribution THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the HALL, where those who desire them can obtain them.

IV. The following named gentlemen are appointed permanent Aids to the Chief Marshal:—
JOHN S. WELCHER,
A. W. LYMAN,
S. S. WHITE,
JOHN D. GROVER,
CHARLES J. PILLIS,
JESSE GARRETT.

And the following named gentlemen are appointed permanent Assistant Marshals of this Club:—
ALEX. H. WALKINSHAW,
GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.

V. The Company organizations will be under the command of the Company Commanders, who will see that they are in due at the time stated.

By order of
CHARLES W. SMITH,
9-30-2t Chief Marshal.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FIFTH WARD.—Fellow-citizens:—A meeting of the citizens of the Ward, without distinction of party, has framed the following ticket, which is now presented for your suffrages, with the confident belief that you will find it every way worthy of your support. It has been selected irrespective of party, and solely with an eye to fitness and qualifications, and therefore cannot be regarded in any sense as a partisan ticket. It has originated in a desire of men of all persuasions to prevent the election of ignorant, incompetent, and corrupt men to offices of honor and trust. The candidates here named are all persons of education, familiarity with local [illegible] and the modes of public business, and thoroughly honest and reliable. This character they have earned for themselves in their previous pursuits in life, and we feel [illegible] that should they be honored with an election at this time to the positions for which they have been named, they will reflect lasting credit upon the citizens of the Fifth Ward.

We appeal to you, then, men of the Fifth Ward, to lay aside for this once all partisan predilections so far as the choice of your local officers is concerned, and agree harmoniously to rally for one effort to elect good men to office. Should this effort be successful it must exercise a powerful influence hereafter in warning all parties of the necessity of exercising more circumspection in making their local nominations. In conclusion we respectfully ask your suffrages, fellow-citizens, for the subjoined independent ticket.

By order of the Independent Executive Committee,
R. P. KING, Chairman.

INDEPENDENT WARD TICKET.
ALDERMEN.
JAMES McGAHEN,
A. WILSON HENSZEY.
CONSTABLES.
WILLIAM CLARK,
R. H. PAUL.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
S. TUSTIN ELDRIDGE, for one year.
COLLINS WEST, for two years.
E. J. KENNEY,
JOHN CASSIN, } For three years.
DR. J. R. ANGNEY,
It

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors.
9-20-120 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1864.

TO AVOID DETENTION.—The holders of the Coupons of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 30th instant, when receipts will be given, and checks will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo, in exchange for said receipts.
S. BRADFORD,
9-23-7t Treasurer.

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary. By order of the Board of Directors.
9-28-12t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOW READY.
COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.
THE CONSUMERS'
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK:
50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share,
$500,000.
PRESIDENT,
JAMES LYND.
TREASURER,
JOSIAH KISTERBOCK,
No. 1203 Market Street.
SECRETARY,
JOHN C. STONES,
No. 872 N. Nineteenth Street.
DIRECTORS,
JAMES LYND, No. 321 S. Fifth street.
EDWARD P. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 413 Walnut street.
P. F. CLAYTON, No. 155 N. Third street.
THOMAS S. GARSED, No. 106 Chesnut street.
OFFICE, No. 54 S. SIXTH STREET,
SECOND STORY.

Under the above title a company has been formed, to enable consumers, large and small, by the aggregate of their yearly expenditure for coal, to own their own colliery and to supply themselves with the article at cost.

The greatly increased prices of all commodities, with the greater increase still threatening, should lead consumers to devise and avail themselves of every practicable method of economizing upon their own consumption. As far as the mere luxuries of life are concerned, this may be accomplished by abstinence; but as to the necessaries, some other principle must be called into requisition.

In the list of necessaries, few articles hold a higher place than coal, and in regard to this the *mutual principle* is, fortunately, both applicable and adequate.

A ton of coal delivered at the yard in Philadelphia costs about $7. Delivered at the consumer's door it costs $12. The difference is $5, and yet the cost of carting is only 50 cents.

The explanation is simple. The collier must have his profit, the jobber must have his profit, and the retailer must have his profit. Why cannot consumers, by combining for a single year the amount of their expenditures for coal, possess their own colliery, and make these three profits for themselves?

The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company offers an unusually favorable opportunity for carrying these principles into practical operation. The Company has purchased an old-established colliery, about five miles above Pottsville, with steam-engines, breakers, miners' houses, blacksmith-shops, saw-mill, cars, mules, and all the equipments for a business of 150,000 tons of coal per annum, and having a right for sixteen years to work, *over a mile in length*, the best three veins in Schuylkill county—the Skidmore vein, eleven feet thick; the Mammoth vein, from twenty-five to thirty feet thick; and the Seven Foot vein.

The colliery is now producing 150 tons per day of best quality White Ash Coal, and a new slope is almost completed which will increase its capacity to 500 tons per day.

The present net cost of a ton of coal delivered from said colliery at the door of the consumer is:—

Royalty, mining, breaking, loading, &c.	$3 25
Toll and freight on Reading Railroad	3 68
Delivery at consumer's door	50
	$7 43
The retail price at the coal yard is	$12 00
Saving on the mutual plan per ton is	$4 57

The consumer of ten tons of coal per year can subscribe ten shares of stock at $10 per share, and will be entitled to ten tons of coal at net cost for sixteen years. At present prices he will save about $50 the first year. Should the price of coal increase, as is strongly apprehended, the saving will be still greater.

The present annual production of the colliery is 50,000 tons only, or one ton per share of stock; but the immediate infusion of fresh cash capital into it will increase its production, before the end of the year, to the rate of 150,000 tons. This will enable the company to distribute in cash dividends the profits on 100,000 extra tons of coal each year after the present, which at present prices will be about $500,000, or $10 per share.

There is every probability that the cash dividends of the first two years will reimburse to the stockholders the entire cost of their stock. Very few enterprises can offer equal inducements. It combines production and consumption, saving and gain. Every householder and business man in the community can participate in and should avail himself of its advantages.

The payment on account of the stock may be made as follows:—$3 per share on subscribing; $2 per share October 1, 1864; $2 per share November 1, 1864; $3 per share December 1, 1864.

The object of the Directors is to render the company a great public benefit, and to divide its advantages among a large number of individuals; they have therefore refused several offers from speculators to take large amounts of stock, and until the 1st day of October next have limited the number of shares that may be subscribed by any person to one hundred.

The Company is now prepared to deliver coal to subscribers at $7·50 per ton. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares of stock can be made at the office, No. 54½ S. SIXTH Street, and orders for coal obtained.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, pursuant to appointment, proceeded on Tuesday, July 2, to Pottsville, and early the following day commenced the inspection of the colliery, &c., the property this company proposes to purchase.

They respectfully submit the following report as the result of their careful investigation:—

First—The coal is of good quality generally, and much of it is very superior.

Second—There is an inexhaustible quantity of coal in the tract, for the term of the lease *at least*. In fact we are assured, with our utmost capacity for mining, exceeding the largest quantity proposed to take out *annually* from this colliery, only an impression would be made upon the vast amount of coal contained in this tract of land.

Third—The facilities for mining and market are very good, there appearing all the machinery, &c., necessary for expeditious mining. The mines being the nearest to Pottsville and the railroad alongside.

The new slope you have so frequently heard alluded to is a very superior one, and is now in process of being finished, and which is expected to be in successful operation *very soon*. A portion of your committee visited other collieries in order to obtain sufficient knowledge for proper comparison. The result of this branch of their labor is: they did not find any coal tract on sale or lease that presented the same advantages for our purposes as this. Some were undeveloped, others would require immense sums of money to restore their working capacity, which, at the high price of material and labor, would probably exceed the cost of this, with the uncertainty of the *full success* this colliery now in complete *working order promises*.

It may not be improper to state, the royalty or rent of this colliery is only about two-thirds the cost of nearly all the collieries in the Schuylkill region, being 25 cents against 30 or 35 cents, and in the present lease of the Girard lands may reach as high as 50 to 80 cents per ton, whilst the proximity of these mines to a market and the superior facilities for getting there greatly enhances the value of this colliery.

WM. S. TORR,
WM. M. UPLER,
WM. A. FOLIN,
E. M. JONES,
CHAS. T. MATHEYS.
PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864. 9-23-1m

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Tribune.

The London *Times* is profoundly pained at having to announce an increasing demand for United States bonds in Germany. About a week before, it had spoken with much melancholy of an anxiety that began to be felt regarding the safety of such investment. Now it must admit that this anxiety has rapidly passed away, and that "the business of the last few days has been very important, a great many small orders for investment having been executed."

All the efforts of the *Times* and of kindred papers in England and Germany to create a suspicion in the minds of the German people respecting either the honesty or the solvency of the United States Government, have proved fruitless. The mass of the people have confidence in the restoration of the Union, and the ability of the country to meet all monetary obligations.

Another exhibition of the sentiments of the German people respecting the Union is given in the continuous flow of German emigration to this country. The emigration from Ireland has of late somewhat decreased, and English papers triumphantly tell us that it will soon altogether cease. The number of German emigrants shows as yet no decline, and trustworthy accounts from Germany assure us that there are tens of thousands of industrious mechanics and laborers who are eager to settle in the United States as soon as they can command the funds required for the voyage.

The good opinion which the people of Germany entertain of the United States, and their appreciation of the rare advantages which here offer themselves to the industrious laborer, are largely due to the ample and accurate information which they receive from the many educated German citizens of the United States. Although the German population in this country is about equally divided among the two great political parties, the immense majority of those who, either in the old country or here, have distinguished themselves, are decided and uncompromising opponents of slavery and of the slave power.

They are represented by numerous papers. Thus, the City of New York has 2 anti-slavery dailies, St. Louis 2, Chicago 2, Cincinnati, and probably a few other cities 2; while Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Newark, Detroit, Milwaukee, Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans, and others have at least one daily each. The number of weeklies is, of course, much larger. To the influence which these papers exert upon the German mind must be added the numerous American correspondents of the press of Germany. Almost all the leading German papers have here a special correspondent; and although, of course, the Democrats are not altogether unrepresented among them, the Rebellion and slavery have hardly any advocates.

But it is not only the German-American press and the American correspondents of the German press which supply Germany with ample information on the United States; the war has also produced a considerable number of books. Many of the best American works on the war have been translated, and in addition to them a large number of original works have been published. Among the latter we mention, in particular, a work by Dr. Douai, formerly the editor of an anti-slavery German paper at San Antonio, Texas, and now the director of a German academy at Hoboken, N. J.

It is entitled "Land and People in the Union," and has been very favorably received in Germany, where the author is still well remembered as a prominent member of the progressive party of 1848. Although some of the author's views will be strongly objected to by many or all of his American readers, his work describes with convincing accuracy the conflict in the United States between the "Party of Civilization" and the reactionary party of the slave power, the disastrous effects of the toleration of slavery, the working of the Democratic institutions in the free States, the great advantages which the Union offers to German immigrants. With regard to our war, it predicts with unfaltering hope the triumph of the cause of freedom over the Rebels in the South and the pro-slavery conspirators in the North.

On the whole, it is safe to maintain that the people of Germany are well informed on the character of our institutions and the vastness of our resources. Though immense efforts are being made to divert the overflow of German emigration to other countries, it may be regarded as certain that Germany will continue, for many years to come, to send over thousands of sturdy laborers and mechanics to the United States.

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT—THE NORTH BANK OF THE JAMES.

From the Times.

As was expected, General Grant has very promptly taken advantage of the splendid successes achieved by General Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. Yesterday morning two of our Army Corps on the James—the 18th under General Ord, and the 10th under General Birney—took up their line of advance for Richmond on the north bank of the river, leaving Warren firmly planted on the Weldon road below Petersburg, and the other corps of the Army of the Potomac located—we know not where.

It is generally known to the country that we have had a small force stationed on the north bank of the James, about ten miles below Richmond, ever since our army reached its present position at Petersburg; and it will be remembered that about the middle of last month a large body of infantry and cavalry, under Hancock and Gregg, was thrown over to Deep Bottom, and forced its way, through heavy fighting, up to within six miles of Richmond—the real object of the movement, however, being simply to make a diversion while Warren seized the Weldon road.

The points of starting in the present movement—Chapin's Farm and Deep Bottom—are a considerable distance apart, if we follow the winding course of the James, but, after all, they are very nearly on the same parallel—the former being only some five miles west of the latter, while the capture of Newmarket brings both corps on a line of eight miles from the Rebel capital.

The movement of both corps began simultaneously yesterday morning, and each at once achieved a noteworthy initial success. General Ord carried the very strong works below Chapin's Farm, captured fifteen cannon, and several hundred prisoners, while Birney carried the Newmarket intrenchments, scattered the enemy in every direction, and, says General Grant at 10·45 A. M., yesterday, "is now marching on towards Richmond."

It is impossible at this moment to speculate intelligently on the import and object of this unexpected and striking march. On its face, it looks like an attempt to seize Richmond by a sudden stroke; but, as Grant says that the "whole country is filled with field fortifications," it is evident that very great difficulties would obstruct such a measure. There is a strong probability that the movement has another and a less direct object than this; but to learn what that is, we must wait for its development, which will evidently be rapid.

THE GUNBOAT BAPTISM COMPLETED.

From the Tribune.

Names are things—and the logical and just eagerness with which the people have seized upon the name "Gunboat McClellan," as compendiously historical and typically descriptive of the unwarlike soldier who is the candidate of the Peace Democracy, will find satisfactory confirmation in the statement of a soldier in the Signal Corps, on duty at the battle of Malvern Hill, which we reprint from the Pittsburg *Gazette*. That paper certifies that this soldier, Andrew N. Kennedy, is "in every way worthy of credence," and that "he can procure any amount of corroborative testimony, if it is needed."

STATEMENT OF ANDREW N. KENNEDY, OF COMPANY A, CAPTAIN FOSTER, ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

I was detailed to the Signal Corps of the Army of the Potomac in December, 1861, and continued in that branch of the service until the expiration of my period of enlistment, August 20, 1864. During the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, in front of Richmond, in June, 1862, I was attached to the signal party at the army headquarters. Our party was stationed near the line of battle on Malvern Hill during the battle, and in communication with the gunboats on the James river.

It is within my own personal knowledge that official reports and communications were transmitted by our party, during the heat of the battle, by the several corps commanders, addressed to General George B. McClellan, who was then on board a gunboat on the James river, several miles distant from the scene of action. I was on duty on the station on Malvern Hill, from an early hour in the morning until near noon, and during this entire period messages were being sent to and received from General McClellan, who was on board the gunboat during the heaviest fighting of the day.

I was not on duty on the station during the afternoon; but I have heard from my comrades, who were on duty, that the General's headquarters remained on board the fleet until too late to recover. The first time I saw General McClellan during that day, was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, when he started from Haxall's for Harrison's Landing.

ANDREW N. KENNEDY.

Personally appeared before me, Mayor of Allegheny City, Andrew N. Kennedy, who, being sworn, says that the above statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1864.

A. C. ALEXANDER,
Mayor of the City of Allegheny.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

—The Warren Comedy Combination open at Grover & Sinn's New Chesnut Street Theatre on Monday evening, in the fine old comedy of the *Heir-at-Law*. Mr. William Warren, Miss Josie Orton, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mr. Charles Barron will appear in the cast, which has been properly filled in the minor parts by the stage manager, Mr. J. Lewis Baker, from the members of the stock company of the Chesnut. This series of performances will form a delightful treat for those who love the legitimate drama, and a pleasant relief for others who have been "seasoned" with the "spectacular" for the past three months.

—"The magnificent Vestvali" appears at the Arch on Monday evening, in Brougham's great play of *Bel Demonio*. This announcement is sufficient for every one who admires Felicita Vestvali.

—A correspondent writes us in praise of Grover's Theatre at Washington, which is certainly a very cheerful and comfortable establishment, worthy the attention of Philadelphians who may visit the capital. The scenery and company are good, the costumes fair to middling, and the drop curtain—a view of Lugano, on Lake Maggiore—is not only well painted and attractive enough to the eye, but has moreover the merit of being a singularly faithful representation of one of the most charming localities in North Italy. A most notable feature of Grover's Theatre is the orchestra, which, under the baton of Mr. Koppitz, certainly performs as well, if not better than any in this city. Not only is the execution admirable, but the selections evince a really refined taste. An arrangement from *Faust* is one of the most recent successes of this admirable orchestra. Among the recent dramatic attractions there has been Madame Ponisi, who is far better qualified as a "star" than many immature young ladies who are playing as such. Madame Ponisi made her happiest success as "Pompadour," in *Narcisse*, playing with a charming refinement and appreciation of the part. She was supported by Mr. M'Cullom, a young actor from the West, who is good enough to be heard here.

—Among the recent deaths in the theatrical profession, September has been marked by the loss of Frederick Buckley, the accomplished violinist, ballad-writer, and minstrel; Mr. James Seymour; and Mr. Thomas E. Wolf, an actor of merit in Rochester, and a successful delineator of old men. Mr. Seymour, whose real name was James Cunningham, and who died on the 27th instant, in his forty-first year, took Irish parts. He was lately a member of the company at Niblo's Garden, New York, and his funeral at Greenwood was attended by all his theatrical associates. Mr. Seymour, as he preferred to be called, took the part of "Carrickfergus" when Wheatley brought out the *Duke's Motto* at Niblo's.

—At Harrisburg they have an odd little theatre, located in the second story of a hotel. Miss Pauline Cushman has finished an engagement there, and Miss Bella Golden has been playing there, though she had an amusing quarrel with her manager, and published the funniest kinds of indignant "cards" about him. In the stock company is Mr. Bidings, an ambitious and promising young actor of New York, who lately belonged to the companies at Niblo's and the Broadway.

—Adah Isaacs Menken continues to make for herself all possible preliminary notoriety in London. The date of her first appearance has been postponed until the 3d of October, so as not to anticipate the return to town of the nobility. She has given a dinner to the press, presiding at it herself. Her dressing-rooms, three in number, with piano, baths, and velvet carpets, are all profusely described in the London papers. The lady is still termed in her advertisements "the Menken."

—In the version of *Martin Chuzzlewit* now playing at the Olympic Theatre, one act closes on "Mr. Pecksniff" tumbling over the banisters, in a maudlin state, while his daughters, "Mercy" and "Charity" are shrieking in their nighties at the top of the stairs. A more amusing and ridiculous dramatic "situation" it would be difficult to imagine.

—*Manon Lescaut*, a play founded on the celebrated French story, has been produced at Detroit, where Mrs. Augusta Page is now playing in a drama written for her under the title, *The Poor Girl*. Laura Keene and her dramatic company have also played at Detroit.

—Jackson Haines, the American skater, whose departure for Europe we announced not long ago, has issued a challenge to the skaters of England. He has also been engaged as one of the attractions at the Cremorne, London.

—It may be observed of the New York theatres, as at present occupied, that while a Forrest is flourishing at Niblo's, a Wood is growing at the Olympic. It may be added that the success of the Broadway is owing to Owens.

—Madame Methua Scheller will play "Ophelia" soon at Niblo's, to the "Hamlet" of Mr. Forrest. Another noticeable performance of this play will take place before long at Winter Garden, where it will be revived for Mr. Booth with unusual care.

—A new "opera house," so-called, was opened last week at Augusta, Maine. Of course, it was only a comfortable little theatre for dramatic performances.

—Pretty and good Lottie Thompson—the picture of her lamented father—commences an engagement at the Walnut on Monday evening.

—At the Olympic Theatre in London, the *Ticket-of-Leave Man* has been given over four hundred times.

—Maggie Mitchell is playing in Washington, but will soon begin engagements in Philadelphia and in New York.

—Lawrence Barrett has introduced the play of *Rosedale* to the people of Louisville, taking himself the leading character.

—Avonia Jones has concluded a successful engagement at Norfolk.

—The theatre at Newark is to be redecorated and opened as a permanent establishment by A. L. Parkes.

—Daniel Bandmann will begin an engagement next week, at Wood's Museum, Chicago, where Miss Lotta is now playing.

—A new actress, Miss Anna Lacoste, will appear in New York this fall.

The Telegraph in China.

Some months since we described the three routes proposed for telegraphic connection between this country and Europe; one being from Cape Race on the coast of Newfoundland to Valentia, on the coast of Ireland; another across Behring's Straits, thence around the Pacific Ocean to the Amoor river, and by the Russian line to St. Petersburg; and the third from the coast of Labrador, by way of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe islands, to the north coast of Scotland. One or more of these lines will doubtless soon be completed, and in the meantime the English papers have announced the near completion of a line from England across the continent, through Turkey, and along the Persian Gulf to Bombay.

The completion of this and the last mentioned oceanic line, or the proposed Russian line to San Francisco, will establish complete telegraphic facilities around the world, except the break from Calcutta across the empire of China, to a point of intersection with the Russian line somewhere in the Amoor country, or China. This break is about to be filled by the East India Telegraph Company, a corporation chartered during the last winter by the legislature of California, to build a telegraph line from Canton, by way of Macao, Hong Kong, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Nankin, to Pekin, the line from Calcutta to Canton being already undertaken by an English company. In addition to this branch, lines are proposed from Foochow and Nankin to Kiukiang and from Pekin to Souchong.

The distance from Canton to Pekin is one thousand four hundred and thirty-five miles, along a most fertile coast, studded with great cities, which stand among the principal marts of commerce in the world. Up and down this coast constantly pass hundreds of vessels and steamers, engaged in the local and foreign trade of China. At present a merchant, whose vessel lies at a point upon the coast distant from him, or who desires to communicate orders or receive intelligence from his correspondents, is obliged to resort to the expensive means of steamboats to send messages, and the profits of that commerce repay the enormous outlay. The proposed telegraph will not only meet this great want, but, as it has done everywhere, create new occasions for its use, and doubtless prove of the greatest value to commerce.

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And marked to sell at such prices as will effect quick sales.

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RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILKS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, HATS,
Or any article in the Millinery line, will find with us the most extensive assortment in the city, at prices that defy competition.
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MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SMITH & JACOBS,
1-3-tuf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
3e1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

PRICES OF DRY GOODS REDUCED.

Our Stock, in the opening of the present month, being very light, we were prepared to purchase at the
New York and Philadelphia Auction Sales
Since the great decline in gold, and are now able to exhibit a portion of all the
LEADING STYLES OF GOODS,
In which such immense losses were submitted to by importers, at our usual small profits.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK.
In daily receipt of
LOTS OF GOODS,
which are closed out cheap.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
No. 450, 452, 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-29-3t Above WILLOW.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

MUCH EXCITEMENT
Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men
DODGING IN AND OUT
Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus
INFRINGING
On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always
GO FOR HIM!
[se9-fs-tf

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING, AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
9-22-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGEMENTS for the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject being now sufficiently completed to enable the undersigned to receive applications, reference is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, have been deposited with the following gentlemen, from whom the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filled and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, it is to be returned to the gentleman from whom it was received, or to some other member of the County Superintending committee, by whom it will be forwarded to the undersigned.

In a short time after the receipt of the application by the undersigned, if it be in due form, and the orphan be entitled to the benefits of the act, an order for the admission to the proper school will be sent by mail to the mother, or other applying relative or friend, with necessary instructions.

It is expected that the schools selected for these orphans will be ready for their reception during the month of October. Their friends will therefore take the necessary steps and have them ready for admission by the 1st of November at the latest.

The State will provide clothing, boarding, washing, mending, instruction books, &c., for the orphans while in the schools provided for them, but the relatives or friends are expected to send them thither without cost to the State, and also to send with them, in as good order as possible, such clothing as they may then have, to be worn till others can be provided for them.

The following is the list of gentlemen to whom applications can be made:—

Adams county,	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny "	F. R. Brunot, Pittsburg.
Armstrong "	Colonel J. B. Finley, Kittanning.
Beaver "	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Bedford "	J. [illegible], Bedford.
Berks "	Hon. Wm. Heister, Reading.
Blair "	Hon. Sam'l S. Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford "	B. S. Russel, Towanda.
Bucks "	J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown.
Butler "	John H. Negley, Butler.
Cambria "	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon "	M. M. Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron "	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Centre "	Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester "	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion "	Hon. —— Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield "	James B. Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton "	L. A. Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia "	Robert F. Clark, Bloomsburg.
Crawford "	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland "	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin "	Dr. Geo. W. Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware "	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk "	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie "	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette "	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest "	George W. Rose, Marionville.
Franklin "	Hon. James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton "	M. Ezar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene "	Prof. M. E. Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon "	Wm. B. Gribson, Huntingdon.
Indiana "	Robert C. Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson "	Isaac G. Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata "	Edwin Sutton, McAllisterville.
Lancaster "	Daniel Heitshu, Lancaster.
Lawrence "	D. Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon "	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh "	E. T. Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne "	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming "	Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport.
McKean "	Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, Smethport.
Mercer "	John H. Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin "	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe "	Wm. Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery "	B. M. Boyer, Norristown.
Montour "	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton "	Rev. John Vandervoort, Easton.
Northumberland "	Wm. J. Greenough, Sunbury.
Perry "	Hon. B. F. Junkin, Bloomfield.
Pike "	Edward Halliday, Milford.
Potter "	John M. Hamilton, Coudersport.
Schuylkill "	Rev. E. O. Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder "	Col. Wm. F. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.
Somerset "	
Sullivan "	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Susquehanna "	[illegible] Fitch, Montrose.
Tioga "	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro.
Union "	Captain John Owens, Lewisburg.
Venango "	E. E. Lytle, Franklin.
Warren "	Hon. Lewis Arnett.
Washington "	James G. Acheson, Washington.
Wayne "	B. B. Smith, Honesdale.
Westmoreland "	Jno. Armstrong, Jr., Greensburg.
Wyoming "	B. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
York "	Henry L. Fisher, York.
Philadelphia "	Henry Hallowell, Secretary, Board of Controllers, Athenæum Building.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.
Lancaster, September 16, 1864. 9-26-6t

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-4 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over
$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-26-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 328 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN
Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.
We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the
BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.
There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.
Parties having
5-20 LOAN
Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, Md., September 27, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 10, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—
We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post-office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
9-29-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 29, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, October 6, 1864, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following

LUMBER:—

50,000 feet	Oak Lumber, 1 inch square edged.
25,000 do.	do., 2 do., not edged.
25,000 do.	do., 2½ inch, not edged.
25,000 do.	do., 3 do., do.
25,000 do.	do., 3½ inch, not edged.
25,000 do.	do., 4 do.
25,000 feet	Ash Lumber, 2 do.
25,000 do.	do., 2½ do.
25,000 do.	do., 3 do.
25,000 do.	do., 4 do.

All of the above described to be best quality Lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
All of the Lumber bid for to be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the quantity of each kind bid for.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-29-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 28, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 12 o'clock M., October 4, 1864, for delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Six Mule Army Wagons, complete.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and how many wagons they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The wagons to be subject to inspection.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of
Colonel A. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-28-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—
HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Pa., September 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals (endorsed Proposals for Stationery) will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, October 1, 5 P. M., for furnishing the following articles, delivered at this office free of charges for boxes, freight, and cartage, under Act of Assembly approved August 22, 1864:—
5 Reams Note Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 5 lbs. per ream.
4 Reams Letter Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream.
6 Reams Letter Paper, same, in ½ sheets, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream, put up in paper boxes, ¼ ream each.
5 Reams Cap Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 12 lbs. per ream.
3,000 Legal Envelopes, white, size 4 by 8½ in., weight 12 lbs. per 1000.
2,000 Legal Envelopes, buff, same, weight 12 lbs. per 1000.
10,000 Letter Envelopes, white, size 3½ by 5¾ inches, weight 6½ lbs. per 1000.
2 Doz. Mucilage, in bottles, with cap and brush, 2 oz. and 4 oz.
12 Doz. Lead Pencils, first quality.
10 Gross Steel Pens, first quality.
48 Blotting Boards, good, 9½ by 12 inches.
12 Arnold's Writing Fluid, pints or quarts.
15 Blank Books, assorted, 2, 3, and 4 quires, ½ bound, good, faint line, white tint, size 8½ by 13.
Samples to accompany each bid and delivery in ten (10) days after awarded. Names of two good sureties to accompany proposal. The right is reserved to accept part of any bids, or reject all, if considered for the interest of the State to do so.
JAS. L. REYNOLDS,
9-27-5t Quartermaster-General, Pa.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1s4-tf

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au3-3m

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES. "PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR AT EASTON." EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued to EASTON and return during the continuance of the State Fair, by Trains leaving Kensington Depot, at 7·15 A. M., and Walnut street wharf at 2·30 P. M. Good to return on or before September 30.
Fare for the Excursion, $2·50.
Sept. 27, 1864. [9-28-3t] W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se4-1m

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM HAVANA AND ST. DOMINGO.

Starvation at Cape De Verds.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The steamer *Corsica* has arrived, with Havana dates to the 24th instant.

There is a prospect of peace in St. Domingo.

Over twelve thousand Spanish soldiers have been sacrificed during the recent troubles there.

Several vessels have been lost off Porto Rico in the recent gales.

Seven thousand people have been starved to death at the Cape de Verds.

The Rebel steamers *Savannah* and *Denbigh* left Havana on the 23d for Galveston.

The steamer *Henrietta* had arrived at Havana, consigned to the Rebel agents.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "SAXONIA" AT CAPE RACE

Arrival of Muller, the Murderer, in England.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., September 29.—The steamer *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 21st instant, passed Cape Race this evening, bound for New York.

The steamer *Jura*, from New York, arrived out on the 20th.

Muller, the alleged murderer, arrived in London on the 17th. A large crowd of persons were gathered to see him.

The London *Times* says the capture of Atlanta is the crowning success of the Southwestern army.

The Rebel loan declined 3 per cent.

Consols 88½@88⅝ for money.

The new Spanish Ministry has been formed.

The commander of the Allies in Schleswig has prohibited the circulation of petitions.

—Mrs. Abby Q. Adams, wife of Gilson Adams, of Denmark, Mass., drowned herself and two of her three sons, Henry and Frank, respectively five and two and one-half years old, in a pond near her residence, on the 13th, while laboring under temporary insanity.

—The rate of taxation in Chelsea, Mass., the present year is $19 per $1000. The following-named persons and corporations pay a tax of upwards of $1000:—Nathan Matthews, $7063; Cary Improvement Company, $4687; Chelsea Gas Company, $2850; Isaac Stebbins, $2430; George N. Black, $2270; J. Fellows, $1748; Stephen Tibley, $1182; G. W. Gerrish, $1201.

THE REBEL STRAIN.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

Room—mother earth!—a little room
To lay another hero down;
Who perished in the very bloom
Of his renown.

No more among his native hills
His voice will echo war's alarms;
His trumpet's blast no longer thrills—
His gleaming arms.

We crossed upon his coffined breast—
Our hearts are crushed! we yield him now
To thee, old earth, to give him rest,
The while we bow

In groaning anguish to the blow
That drew the life-blood from his heart,
And tore the flood-gates of our woe
So wide apart.

Room in the earth to lay him down—
Room in our hearts to shrine his fame—
Room in the temple of renown—
To write his name!

RICHMOND, September, 1864.

THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, September 29.

Finding it impossible to procure lodgings at Easton, the Fruit Growers' Society adjourned in a body to Bethlehem, and are holding their evening session at Grinder's Sun Hotel. Your humble servant followed in their wake, and is inditing this epistle from a very cheerful and scrupulously clean room in a private house, all the public-houses of the place being filled to overflowing.

To-day things assumed a more shapely appearance on the Fair grounds, though the arrangement of the large display of articles sent for exhibition is far from complete. Large quantities of goods are still at the railroad depots, awaiting transportation to the grounds. Their transfer will be fully accomplished early to-morrow. The entry office has been crowded all day with applicants for room. Every stall, pen, and shed is filled with horses, cattle, or sheep and swine. To-day twenty-five additional horse stalls were erected. This will give the reader an idea of the extent of the stock display.

Some of the horses are remarkably fine. Among them are some superb thorough-breds, and not a few of the fast kind. This promises great sport to those who glory in horseflesh.

The display of swine certainly excels anything of the kind ever seen in Pennsylvania. One contributor, a Mr. Strode of Chester county, has no less than ninety head, and all of them the very choicest specimens of the celebrated Chester county breed.

The sheep department is also well filled, many of them being superior animals.

Passing through the large hall, our attention was directed to the sewing machines, four of the principal ones of which have been appropriately assigned places in the four corners of the large hall up stairs. We took a look at Grover & Baker's first, and could not fail to be struck with the remarkable elegance and richness of the specimens of embroidery done with it. The most delicate stitching upon the thinnest possible material, as well as specimens of quilting upon heavier fabrics, were shown us, together with a superb Bible cushion, elaborately ornamented or embroidered in *appliqué*.

Embroidering is peculiar to this machine, it being the only one which sews perfectly and embroiders perfectly. The same firm exhibit several other machines, involving entirely distinct principles in the stitching department. One of these is the well-known Grover & Baker Stitch, and another, the "Shuttle Stitch," by some called the "Lock Stitch." The many beautiful specimens of work performed on these machines, on exhibition, deservedly attract marked attention.

Opposite the Grover & Baker are the famous Singer Sewing Machines, in large variety. These machines are too well known to require commendation at our hands. They have a world-wide celebrity. Adapted to all styles of work, from the most delicate fabrics to the heaviest material used for manufacturing purposes, the demand for them has greatly exceeded the ability of the company to supply. They are used by the French Government in the manufacture of heavy clothing for the army, and the English Government have recently given large orders for these machines for similar purposes.

At the other end of the room is the Florence, a comparatively new, but certainly a most formidable competitor for public favor. This machine makes four distinct stitches—the lock, double lock, knot, and double knot, each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric. It has also the peculiarity of a reversible feed motion, by which the operator may, in a moment, have the work run from right to left, or left to right, as may be desired.

Each one is furnished with one of "Barnum's Self-Sewers," which guides the work itself, and is of the greatest value to novitiates. One of "Jenck's Patent Hemmers" is also furnished with each machine. As a whole, it may be said that the Florence possesses all the good qualities of the best machines in use, together with many others which are peculiar to itself.

The "noiseless machine" of Wilcox & Gibbs is located directly opposite the main stairway, where the rapidity, smoothness, and noiselessness of its operation, together with its entire simplicity and effectiveness, challenge general admiration. It is a single-thread machine, and has won its way to popular favor in an extraordinarily short time, and with comparatively trifling effort. The ease with which the tension is adjusted, and the length of the stitch regulated; the rapidity with which it performs its work, and the readiness with which familiarity with the method of operating it is acquired, all commend it to favor. The sales of it have been immense, and are daily increasing.

It will be well for those who love novelty not to overlook the Beater Hay-press, which is kept in operation all the time, drawing great crowds of admirers. It is beyond all doubt the most powerful press in use, as well as the most rapid. Hay, straw, wool, rags, or cotton-seekers should give it their special attention. To-morrow the Fair will be fairly opened, and as the weather promises to be fine, the attendance will, doubtless, be immense. S.

RELICS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A writer in one of the English magazines, in giving a description of relics of the Revolution collected at the Patent Office, collects a good deal of interesting matter. From his paper we make an extract:—

The party having mounted to the model room, were soon interested in two relics—the battle sword of Washington, and the cane of Franklin, preserved in a glass case, facing the main entrance to the room or hall. The sword is a plain cutlass, or hanger, with a green hilt and silver guard; on the upper part of the scabbard is engraved "J. Bailey, Fishkill." It is accompanied by a buckskin belt, which is secured by a silver buckle and clasp, whereon are engraved the letters "G. W." and the figures "1757." These are all of the plainest workmanship, but substantial, and in keeping with the man and the times to which he belonged. It was worn first by Washington as a colonel in the campaign against the Indians, and afterwards during the whole period of the War of Independence as Commander-in-chief of the American army.

The last will and testament of General Washington contains, among a great variety of bequests, the following clause:—

"To each of my nephews, William Augustine Washington, George Lewis, George Steptoe Washington, Bushrod Washington, and Samuel Washington, I give one of the swords of which I may die possessed; and they are to choose in the order they are named." These swords are accompanied with an injunction "not to unsheath them for the purpose of shedding blood, except it be for self-defence or in defence of their country and its rights, and in the latter case to keep them unsheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquishment thereof."

In the distribution of the swords, the one in the glass case fell to the lot of Samuel [illegible] Washington, the devisee, by whom it was bequeathed to his son, Samuel T. Washington, who presented it as a gift to his country. It was not the sidearm used by Washington on occasions of parade; but his constant service sword. The father of the donor saw him when he probably wore it for the last time in reviewing the Virginia and Maryland forces concentrated at Cumberland under command of General Lee, and destined to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, then assembled at Bedford, in suppressing the first rebellion, generally known as the "Whisky Insurrection." General Washington was at that time President of the United States, and as such was Commander-in-chief of the army. It is known that it was his intention to lead the army in person on the occasion had he found it necessary, and he went to Bedford and Cumberland prepared for that event. At this time, when America is suffering from a rebellion that was allowed to grow to its present formidable condition through the imbecility and rascality of its rulers, we cannot help admiring more than ever the summary manner in which President Washington nipped in the bud the "Whisky Insurrection."

Mr. Samuel Washington, the father of the donor, held the commission of captain at the time himself, and served in that campaign. He was anxious to obtain this particular sword, and preferred it to all the others, among which was the ornamented and costly present from the Great Frederick. At the time of the division among the nephews, they agreed to bestow the battle sword on the captain, seeing that he was the only one among them who had participated in military service. This memento remained in the gentleman's hands until his death, when it became the property of his son, who, thinking that such a relic ought not to be appropriated by an individual citizen, presented it to the nation.

In the same case with the sword is a cane which once belonged to Franklin. By a codicil to his last will it is thus disposed of:—

"My fine crabtree walking-stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

General Washington in his will devises this cane as follows:—

"Item.—To my brother, Charles Washington, I give and bequeath the gold-headed cane left me by Dr. Franklin in his will."

This cane by inheritance also fell into the hands of the possessor of the sword, and was presented with the sword, in behalf of the donor, by the Hon. G. W. Summers, of Virginia, who on this occasion said:—

"Let the sword of the hero and the staff of the philosopher go together. Let them have place among the proudest trophies and most honored memorials of our national achievements. Upon that staff once leaned the sage of whom it has been said—'He snatched the lightning from the heavens and the sceptre from tyrants.'

"A mighty arm once wielded this sword in a righteous cause, even unto the dismemberment of an empire. In the hand of Washington this was the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. It was never drawn except in defence of public liberty. It was never sheathed until a glorious and triumphant success returned it to the scabbard, without a stain of cruelty or dishonor upon its blade. It was never surrendered, except to that country which bestowed it."

The old man eloquent also said in the same body on that occasion:—

"The sword of Washington! The staff of Franklin! Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with those names! Washington, the warrior of human freedom—Washington, whose sword my friend has said was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when needed in his country's cause—Franklin, the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press, and the ploughshare.

"What names are these in the scanty catalogue of the benefactors of mankind—Washington and Franklin! What other two men whose lives belong to the Eighteenth century of Christendom have left a deeper impression of themselves upon the age in which they lived and upon all after times? Washington, the warrior and the legislator. In war contending by the wager of battle for the independence of his country and for the freedom of the human race—ever manifesting, amidst the horrors of war, by precept and example, his reverence for the laws of peace and for the tenderest sympathies of humanity. In peace, soothing the ferocious spirit of discord among his countrymen into harmony, and giving to that very sword now presented to his country a charm more potent than that attributed in ancient times to the lyre of Orpheus. Franklin, the mechanic of his own fortune, teaching in early youth under the shackles of indigence the way to wealth, and in the shade of obscurity the path to greatness; in the maturity of manhood disarming the thunder of its terrors, the lightning of its blast, and wresting from the tyrant's hand the still more afflictive sceptre of oppression; while descending into the vale of years traversing the Atlantic Ocean; braving in the dead of winter the battle and the breeze; bearing in his hand the charter of independence which he had contributed to form; tendering from a self-created nation, to the mightiest monarchs of Europe, the olive branch of peace, the mercurial wand of commerce, and the amulet of protection and safety to the man of peace on the pathless ocean from the inexorable cruelty and merciless rapacity of war; and, finally, in the last stage of life, with fourscore winters on his head, under the torture of an incurable disease, returning to his native land, closing his days as the chief magistrate of his adopted Commonwealth, after contributing by his counsels, under the Presidency of Washington, and recording his name under the sanction of devout prayer, invoked by him to God, to that Constitution under the authority of which we are here assembled as the representatives of the North American people, to receive in their name these venerable relics of the wise, the valiant, and the good founders of our great confederated Republic, these sacred symbols of our golden age.

"May they be deposited among the archives of our Government, and may every American who shall hereafter behold them ejaculate a mingled offering of praise to that Supreme Ruler of the Universe, by whose tender mercies our Union has been hitherto preserved through all the vicissitudes and revolutions of this turbulent world, and of prayer for the continuance of those blessings by the dispensations of His providence to our beloved country from age to age till time shall be no more."

Fortunately for the old man, he was saved the misery of seeing the disruption of that Union which he cherished so dearly.

Near the sword lies the military suit of clothes worn by Washington when he resigned his commission at Annapolis as commander-in-chief of the army, and which consists of a buff-colored pair of breeches, waistcoat to match, and the blue coat of revolutionary memory. These clothes are carefully preserved in a glass case, which contains also another relic—the traveling secretary—used by the chief in his revolutionary campaign. It is much worn, and evidently had been in constant service during the dawning days of the Republic.

Some articles of furniture, once belonging to Washington, are placed in upright cases with glass fronts. They were taken from Arlington House, which is in sight of the city, since the beginning of the Rebellion, and placed among the archives here.

The clothes worn by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and his battle sword, are in another case under cover.

To the right of the door in entering, attached to the wall in a glass-covered frame, is placed the original Declaration of Independence and signatures. The majority of the signatures are completely defaced from frequent handling, others scarcely legible, and a few apparently but little impaired. John Hancock, the imperial autograph of all that follow, still appears, but indistinct. The names have been written in different kinds of ink, and some are illegible owing to the inferior quality used. The Declaration is still legible, but shows marks of age, it being now eighty-six years since that memorable day on which it was signed by the good and fearless fathers of the Republic. Although the greatest care is now being taken to preserve the document as long as possible, it seems to have been much injured by vandal fingering in times past. This frame also contains Washington's commission from the Continental Congress, still perfectly legible.

A model of the Washington Monument as it is to be occupies the centre of the hall on a raised block, at each corner of which are glass boxes, with holes in the top to receive the contributions of the public. Back of this model has been recently placed Powers' statue of Washington, taken by General Butler from the State Capitol at Baton Rouge, during the summer of 1862. The statue is of pure Carrara marble, was begun and finished at Florence, and is wrought out with the artist's usual ability. The face looks as if one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits had served as the study.

The Pope's Tiara.

A letter from Rome in the *Temps* contains the following:—"The festival of the Golden Rose is approaching. That day is called, in the ecclesiastical style, *Lætare*, 'Rejoice, O Jerusalem!' The rose is not given every year. It is sent about once in every five years to some princess, sanctuary, or city. The Empress Eugenie and Queen Isabella of Spain have both received it. Pope Alexander VIII kept the Golden Rose in his own family, giving it to Cæsar and Lucretia Borgia, his son and daughter. Henry VIII, of England, received it, with the title of 'Defender of the Faith.' A general error prevails concerning the tiara worn by the Pope; it is a tall, conical, close fitting cap, having on it three crowns placed above each other, the whole surmounted by a cross. Until the time of Boniface VIII, in 1300, the tiara of the Roman pontiffs had but one crown; Boniface added a second, probably to signify by a crown over a crown his sovereignty over kings. A French Pope, Benedict XII, added the third. Catholic mystical reasons are attributed to him for so doing. He is supposed to have imagined that the first signified the Church militant, the second the Church suffering, and he wished also to represent the Church triumphant. The tiara designates the material empire, and the mitre the episcopal power. Before the Pope begins officiating he wears the tiara, but during the service it is placed on the altar, and the mitre replaces it on his head. All the popes have not had a tiara made for them expressly. The tiaras, to the number of seven or eight, since the great schism, have passed successively to each pontiff in the treasury of the Vatican, and are State property. Before the revolution, until the time of Pius VI, the pontifical treasury contained the famous tiaras of Julius II, Paul III, Gregory XIII, and Clement VIII. They were of great value, as Pius VI, at the treaty of Tolentino, gave them to represent several millions of francs. By that treaty the papacy lost all the tiaras. After the French Concordat, Napoleon I presented a new tiara to Pius VII. In the making of this tiara, which was effected at Paris, a number of diamonds belonging to the old tiaras were used, as well as a superb emerald belonging to Gregory XIII. The Napoleon tiara, as it is called, is still in the service of the papacy. It has been repaired several times, and now serves for Pius IX, and was also made use of by Leo XII, Pius VIII, and Gregory XVI. Its value is 217,000f., and its weight is 8 lbs. [illegible] of gold, rubies, pearls, and diamonds. This tiara is rarely worn. The Napoleon tiara was the only one possessed by the Pope, when, in 1855, the Queen of Spain sent another, weighing 3 lbs., and worth about 300,000f. The three crowns in the Isabella tiara are similar, while in the Napoleon one they are varied. It contains 19,000 precious stones. The top of the crown consists of a single sapphire."

An old gentleman, with a large family, was continually bored by his children with riddles and conundrums. Going home one evening he was stopped by a countryman, who innocently inquired—"Can you tell me why this shoe is [illegible]?" "Get on with your conundrums!" cried the old gentleman, to the great astonishment of the countryman; "I've been bored to death with them these three months."

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A CARD TO THE LADIES.— DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES. Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventive. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:— Elliott, Weston & Co., No. 56 N. Fourth street. Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street. A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets. Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, and S. C. Delacour, Camden. And sold by all druggists. Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR To either agent, can have the PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY. By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage. S. D. HOWE, No. 10 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y. 9-22-2m

RAILROAD LINES.

DIRECT NORTHERN RAILROAD ROUTE! PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK, BUFFALO AND THE LAKES. By Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Belvidere, and Delaware Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and Erie Railway. Only one change between Philadelphia and Buffalo. No change in the night. 27 MILES OF BROAD GAUGE! Magnificent Sleeping Cars on the third end of the route, going North—Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M., from the Kensington Depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; change at Manunka Chunk to the Broad Gauge Cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Great Bend to the Erie Railway, arriving at Buffalo at 5.02 A. M. Going South—Take the Erie Railway Express from Buffalo at 10.25 P. M.; change at Great Bend to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, [illegible] to Philadelphia, arriving at 5.00 P. M. Passengers going north dine at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12.10 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the first change is made at 5.00 P. M. Those going South have the first change at Great Bend at 4 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1.00 P. M. Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Binghampton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c. Fare between Philadelphia and Buffalo, $11. Ask for tickets via Great Bend. 9-2-1m WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT. FALL ARRANGEMENTS. On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:— At 7.30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport. At 8.35 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown. At 10.15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. At 2.30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown. At 3.15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c. This train reaches Easton at 6 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York. At 4.15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown. At 5.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. At 6 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale. 11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 12 M. noon, and 5.45 P. M. Doylestown at 6.50 A. M., 3 P. M., and 5.35 P. M. Lansdale at 6.10 A. M. Fort Washington at 10.50 A. M. and 1 P. M. ON SUNDAYS Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M. Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M. Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M. Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M. Bethman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street. 9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length. It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division. TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA. Mail Train leaves 8.00 A. M. Express Train leaves 10.30 P. M. Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven. Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways. For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:— S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia. J. W. Reynolds, Erie. J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. JOSEPH D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport. ja1-tf

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor. The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:— CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 8. ETNA, Saturday, October 15. And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. First Cabin $160.00, Steerage $50.00; First Cabin to London 170.00, Steerage to London 55.00; First Cabin to Paris 180.00, Steerage to Paris 60.00; First Cabin to Hamburg 180.00, Steerage to Hamburg 55.00. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $100, $125, $150. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 1, 1864. The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 1, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M. These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays. Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels. Freights taken at fair rates. Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods. For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue. ja1-tf

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue. ja7

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS. PASSENGER TRAINS Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING MAIL. At 8.00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c. [illegible] AFTERNOON EXPRESS. Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c. [illegible] READING ACCOMMODATION. Leaves Reading at 6.00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9.00 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.00 P. M. Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7.35 A. M. and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M., Pottsville at 2.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M. Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M. for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 12 M. noon, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations. All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD. Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.40 A. M., and 12.15 noon. NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST. Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1.50 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West. Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3.10 and 7.00 A. M., passing Reading at 4.57 and 9.15 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 1.40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change. Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1.45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M. SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD. Trains leave Pottsville at 6.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M. and 1.35 P. M. SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Trains leave Auburn at 7.45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1.30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7.45 A. M. and 5 P. M. TICKETS. Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:— COMMUTATION TICKETS. At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms. MILEAGE TICKETS. Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52.50 each, for families and firms. SEASON TICKETS. For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates. CLERGYMEN Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare. EXCURSION TICKETS From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. FREIGHT. Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets. FREIGHT TRAINS Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond. MAILS Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE. On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice. FOR GERMANTOWN. Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11½ P. M. Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 11½ P. M. The 8.20 down, and the 3¼ and 5¾ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch. CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD. Leave Philadelphia 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M. Leave Chesnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, 11.40 A. M.; 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40, and 10.40 P. M. FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN. Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35, 11.05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8.05, and 11½ P. M. Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7.50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M. The 5¾ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only. FOR MANAYUNK. Leave Philadelphia 6, 8.35, 11.05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8.05 and 11½ P. M. Leave Manayunk 6¼, 7¾, 8.20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M. H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets. my31

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH. PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN, THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS. FARE $2. EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M. Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent. 9-23-tf

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:— Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11.05 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.30 P. M., 6.45 P. M. Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets. Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4.50 P. M. The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot. ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4.30 P. M., and West Chester at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and Intermediate points. ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS. On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4.20 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8.05 A. M., 12 M., 7.20 and 10.30 P. M. Chester at 8.05, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.00 P. M. Wilmington at 4.20 (Mondays excepted), 8.05, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.00, 10.30 and 11.00 P. M. New Castle at 8.05 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Dover at 8.05 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Milford at 8.05 A. M. Salisbury at 8.05 A. M. TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave Baltimore at 8.45, 9.40 A. M. (Express), 1.10, 5.25 and 10.25 P. M. Wilmington at 1.48, 6.45, 9 A. M., 12.24, 1, 1.40, 4.00, 7.25, 9 and 10 P. M. Salisbury at 12.05 P. M. Milford at 2.45 P. M. Dover at 6.10 A. M., and 4.15 P. M. New Castle at 8.30 A. M., and 6.27 P. M. Chester at 7.45, 9.40 A. M., 1.00, 2.45, 4.30, 5.05, 7.50, 9.45 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10.25 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1.10 P. M. TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE. Leave Chester at 8.40 A. M., 12.05 and 11.05 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 5.30, 9.25 A. M., 1.40 and 11.40 P. M. Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:— Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7.45 P. M. SUNDAYS.—Only at 4.30 A. M., 10.30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore. From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4.30 A. M., 10.30, and 11 P. M. From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1.48 A. M. and 7.00 P. M. Only at 10.25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia. s4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.— On and after TUESDAY, September 6, 1864, will leave from Walnut Street Wharf as follows:— FOR CAPE MAY. At 3 P. M. For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Glassboro, at 9 A. M. and 3 and 4 P. M. For Woodbury, &c., at 9 A. M., and 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M. For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M. RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE Cape May at 6 A. M. Millville at 8.07 A. M. Salem at 6 A. M. and 1.15 P. M. Bridgeton at 6.10 A. M., 1.30 P. M. Glassboro at 7.10 and 9.17 A. M. and 2.25 P. M. Woodbury at 7, 7.40 and 9.47 A. M., and 2.50 P. M. THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office, No. 3 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train. J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent. 30-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6.00	2.25	Philadelphia	8.00	4.30
West Grove	6.47	3.52	West Chester	7.45	4.48
Avondale	7.09	4.01	W. C. Junction	9.08	5.41
Kennett	7.20	4.17	Concord	9.22	5.54
Chadd's Ford	7.42	4.41	Chadd's Ford	9.41	6.14
Concord	8.00	5.00	Kennett	10.03	6.37
W. C. Junction	8.15	5.15	Avondale	10.21	6.52
Philadelphia	9.22	6.26	West Grove	10.29	7.03
West Chester	8.59	6.10	Oxford	10.56	7.30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot. Passengers go through without change of cars. ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864. The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF, Will leave as follows, viz.:

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50
At 7 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3 P. M. For Lambertville and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M. For Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3.30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3.30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington, at 7 P. M. Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT Will leave as follows:—

At 4½ A. M. (Night), via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11.15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4.30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6.45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday Lines leave at 4½ A. M. and 6.45 P. M. There will be no line at 4½ A. M. (Night) on Mondays. For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3.30 P. M. For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.15 and 11.15 A. M., and 5 P. M. For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 6.45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol. For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot. Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract. Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent. August 8, 1864. LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE From foot of Courtlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden. At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington. From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden. From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M. Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day. Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock. The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad. A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment. WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent, Pier No. 1 North River, New York. ja8-tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES. NOTICE. On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M. (Night), and 4.30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 6 A. M. and 7.30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities. The 6 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11.30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York. ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11.15 A. M., 4.30 and 6.45 P. M., and 12.00 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 5 P. M., for New York. And trains leave New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M. and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. WM. A. GATZMER, Agent. ja8-tf

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864. THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST. Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country. Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train at	7.25 A. M.
Fast Line at	11.25 A. M.
Through Express at	10.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4.00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at	6.00 P. M.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery. The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays. FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST. The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through. INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD. The Through Express, leaving at 10.30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c. EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD. The Through Express Train, leaving at 10.30 P. M., connects at Cresson at 10.45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8.45 P. M. HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD. The Mail Train at 7.25 A. M., and Through Express at 10.30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7.55 P. M. and 8.40 A. M. TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD. The Through Express Train, leaving at 10.30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte. HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD. The Through Express Train, leaving at 10.30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6.58 A. M. NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS. For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, Passengers taking the Mail Train at 7.25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10.30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport. For YORK, HANOVER and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 7.25 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad. CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD. The Mail Train at 7.25 A. M., and Through Express at 10.30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown. WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD. The trains leaving at 7.25 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations. For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent. COMMUTATION TICKETS. For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road. COUPON TICKETS. For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips. SCHOOL TICKETS. For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city. WESTERN EMIGRATION. An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with the passengers. For full information apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street. MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS. An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured that it is entirely responsible. FREIGHTS. By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg. The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:— S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia. D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg. CLARK & CO., Chicago. LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York. LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston. WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway. H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia. LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.